

# STATE PERSONAL INCOME 1929-93



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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

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# Introduction

This publication presents the State estimates of personal income that were prepared by the Regional Economic Measurement Division of the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). It presents the following estimates for each State, for the eight BEA regions, and for the United States:

- Annual estimates of total and per capita personal income for 1929–93,
- Annual estimates of total and per capita disposable personal income for 1948–93,
- Annual estimates of personal income by major type of payment and by industry for 1929–93, and
- Quarterly estimates of total personal income for 1969–93.

These estimates are supplemented by maps and charts. The maps show the State distributions of per capita personal income in 1929 and in 1993. The charts show the following: Per capita personal income for the regions as a percent of the same measure for the United States for 1929–93; per capita personal income for the United States, for each region, and for each State for selected years in 1929–93; and the composition of total personal income for the United States, for each region, and for each State for selected years in 1977–93.

The estimates of personal income and of per capita personal income reflect the revised national estimates of personal income that resulted from the 1991 comprehensive revision and the 1992 and 1993 annual revisions of the national income and product accounts. The revised national estimates were incorporated into the State estimates of personal income as part of a comprehensive revision of the State estimates in August 1992. In addition, the estimates incorporate State-level source data that were not available in time to be used in the comprehensive revisions. However, the estimates presented in this publication—which were completed in August 1994—do not reflect the most recent State-level revisions, which were made to the estimates for 1991–93 when the local area estimates for 1991–93 were released in May 1995.

The estimates are first prepared for the Nation and for the States. The estimates for the regions are aggregations of the State estimates.

This introduction presents a brief history of the development of the estimates of personal income. It describes the uses of the State estimates and the schedule for preparing and revising the estimates, and it presents information about the availability of the estimates and about the BEA User Group.

## A brief history

In the mid-1930's, the work on the estimation of regional income began, as part of the effort to explain the processes and structure of the Nation's economy. As a result, annual State estimates of total "income payments to individuals" were produced. These income payments were calculated as the sum of (1) wages and salaries, (2) other labor income and relief, (3) entrepreneurial withdrawals, and (4) dividends, interest, and net rents and royalties.

During the 1940's and early 1950's, an integrated set of national economic accounts was developed, additional source data were sought, and the methods used to prepare the estimates were improved. One result of this work was the development of State personal income—a measure that is more comprehensive than State income payments.

State personal income differs significantly from State income payments in five ways:

- State personal income consists of six major components (other labor income and transfer payments replaced other labor income and relief, and the component personal contributions for social insurance was added as an explicit deduction);
- Personal income includes more component detail and a broader range of income-in-kind and imputed income items than State income payments;
- Personal income includes the income of nonprofit institutions that serve individuals and of private noninsured welfare funds and private trust funds;
- Personal income includes employer contributions to private pension funds—as part of other labor income—instead of the benefits paid by the funds; and
- Personal income includes transfer payments by business.

In addition, in the mid-1950's, the work on preparing estimates for local areas began. The estimates for a few counties in the States in the Mideast and Plains regions were prepared.

In the late 1950's, the estimates of State disposable personal income were developed. This series was published occasionally in the SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS in the 1960's and 1970's and has been presented annually since 1982.

During the 1960's, quarterly estimates of State personal income were developed. The first set of these estimates as a continuous series was published in the December 1966 issue of the SURVEY. In addition, a personal income series for metropolitan areas and for nonmetropolitan counties for selected years in 1929-62 was prepared.

In the early 1970's, BEA developed the estimates of personal income for counties in metropolitan areas. These estimates were published for the first time in the April 1975 SURVEY. Later in the 1970's, BEA developed estimates of employment for States, counties, and metropolitan areas.

In the 1980's, BEA developed estimates of gross state product by industry. These estimates as an established series were first presented in the May 1988 SURVEY.

Now, BEA prepares annual and quarterly estimates of State personal income and annual estimates of State disposable personal income, employment, and gross state product.<sup>1</sup> BEA also prepares annual estimates of personal income and employment for all metropolitan areas and all the counties and county equivalents for which reliable source data are available.

### Uses of the State estimates

The State estimates of personal income and its components, of per capita personal income, of disposable personal income, and of gross state product are widely used by both the public and the private sectors to measure and to track the levels and the types of incomes that are received by the people who live or work in a State and the value-added that a State's industries produce. These estimates provide a framework for the analysis of each State's economy, and they serve as a basis for decision making.

Federal agencies use these estimates in econometric models, such as those used to project energy and water use; they also use the estimates as a basis for allocating funds and for determining matching grants. For example, in fiscal year 1992, the estimates of State per capita

personal income was one basis for the distribution of \$92 billion in Federal funds. The estimates of gross state product are also used in the funds allocation formula for one program.

In addition, the Census Bureau uses the estimates of State per capita personal income as the key predictor variable in the preparation of State estimates of the mean annual income for four-person families.

State governments use the estimates of personal income and gross state product to measure the economic base of State planning areas. They also use the estimates in econometric models that are developed for various planning purposes and to project tax revenues and the need for public utilities and for services. Currently, 18 States have set constitutional or statutory limits on State government revenues and spending that are tied to State personal income or to one of its components. A majority of the States use the quarterly estimates of State personal income to project tax collections.

University schools of business and economics use the estimates for theoretical and applied economic research. Some of these schools distribute the estimates in abstracts or similar reports to various State and local government agencies, regional councils of governments, private research groups, businesses, and libraries.

Businesses use the estimates for planning activities, such as evaluating markets for new or established products and determining areas for the location, expansion, and contraction of their activities.

### Publication schedule

The quarterly State estimates of total and nonfarm personal income are published in the January, April, July, and October issues of the SURVEY.

The preliminary annual State estimates of total and per capita personal income and of total and per capita disposable personal income are published in the April SURVEY. The revised annual estimates of State personal income by major type and of earnings by industry are published in the August SURVEY.

The local area estimates of total and per capita personal income are published in the April SURVEY.<sup>2</sup>

### Preparing and revising the estimates

The schedule for preparing and revising the annual estimates of personal income for States is closely linked to the schedule for preparing the quarterly estimates. The revised annual estimates are a principal basis for the

1. For information about the estimates of gross state product, see Richard M. Beemiller and Ann E. Dunbar, "Gross State Product 1977-91," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 74 (August 1994): 80-97.

2. However, in 1993, the local area estimates were published in the May issue of the SURVEY, the revised annual State estimates, in the September issue, and the revised quarterly State estimates, in the November issue.

quarterly estimates, and the quarterly estimates are used to prepare the preliminary annual estimates.

**Quarterly estimates.**—The quarterly estimates of State personal income are prepared about 4 months after the end of the quarter. In January and in July, the estimates for specific quarters are revised to incorporate administrative-records data for wage and salary disbursements. In January, the estimates for the second quarter of the preceding year are revised, and the estimates for one or more quarters preceding the second quarter may also be revised. In July, the estimates for the fourth quarter of the preceding year are revised, and the estimates for one or more quarters preceding the fourth quarter may also be revised.

In April and in October, the quarterly estimates for the previous 3 years are revised so that they will be consistent with the revised annual estimates.

**Annual estimates.**—The annual estimates of total and per capita personal income and of total and per capita disposable personal income for States for a given year are prepared in two steps. First, in April, preliminary estimates for the preceding year that are derived from the quarterly estimates for that year are prepared. Second, in August, the preliminary estimates are superseded by revised estimates that are more detailed and more reliable because they are derived from source data that are more complete, more detailed, and more recent than the data that were used to prepare the quarterly estimates and the preliminary annual estimates.

The following April, the annual estimates for the year are revised in order to incorporate the newly available data that are used to prepare the county estimates of personal income for that year.

The annual estimates for a year are routinely revised again for 2 more years. The State estimates are revised in August and in April, and the county estimates are revised in April; each revision incorporates newly available source data. These routine revisions are completed 3 years after the preliminary State estimates were prepared and 2 years after the county estimates were prepared.<sup>3</sup>

The State and county estimates are normally revised again only after a comprehensive, or benchmark, revision of the national income and product accounts (NIPA's) that results in revisions to the national estimates of personal income, which is an aggregate in the NIPA's; comprehensive revisions to the NIPA's

are made approximately every 5 years.<sup>4</sup> The revised national estimates are incorporated into the State and county estimates as part of the comprehensive revision of the State estimates and of the county estimates, because the State and county estimates are designed to be statistically and conceptually consistent with the national estimates.

In a comprehensive NIPA revision, the national estimates of personal income are affected by the statistical changes that result from the introduction of new source data and the use of improved estimating methods. The national estimates may also be affected by the changes made to the definitions and the classifications of the NIPA components so that the NIPA's will reflect the evolving economy of the United States. For example, as part of the 1985 comprehensive revision, the payments to vendors of medical services under the medicaid program were reclassified from government purchases to transfer payments; as a result, these payments are now classified as part of personal income for all the years that the program has existed.

#### **Availability of the State and local area estimates**

Before the State and local area estimates are published in the SURVEY, they are available in printed and electronic news releases.<sup>5</sup> More detailed estimates than the estimates published in the SURVEY are available from the Regional Economic Information System (REIS).<sup>6</sup>

In addition, the State and local area estimates of personal income and of employment are available from the BEA User Group. The members of this group include State agencies, universities, and Census Bureau Primary State Data Centers.<sup>7</sup> The members have agreed to provide the estimates that they receive from REIS to other users in their State; they can provide the estimates for their State and sometimes for other States.

4. Nine comprehensive NIPA revisions have been completed—in 1947, 1951, 1954, 1958, 1965, 1976, 1980, 1985, and 1991. The next one is scheduled for release at the end of 1995.

5. News releases are available online and by fax from the Commerce Department's STAT-USA. For prices and other information about these services, call (202) 482-1986.

6. The Regional Economic Information System comprises the data files, the computer programs, and the staff that maintain, manage, and distribute the regional database. The staff operates an information retrieval service that provides standard and specialized tabulations of regional data. For further information, see the ad on page 336 and Appendix A: Availability of the Data and Sample Tables from the Regional Economic Information System.

7. See Appendix B: Members of the BEA User Group.

3. For a summary of the most recent revisions, see "Local Area Personal Income: Estimates for 1990-92 and Revisions to the Estimates for 1981-91," SURVEY 74 (April 1994): 127-129 and "State Personal Income, Revised Estimates for 1991-93," SURVEY 74 (August 1994): 64-67.

# Sources and Methods for the Annual Estimates of State Personal Income and Disposable Personal Income, 1987–93

This text describes the sources of the data and the methods that were used to prepare the annual estimates of the components of personal income and disposable personal income for States for 1987–93.<sup>1</sup>

The introduction describes the relationship between the national estimates of personal income and the State estimates, it defines the essential terms used, and it explains a few differences between the definitions and classifications used in the national estimates and those used in the State estimates. This introduction also includes general information about the sources of the data that are used to prepare the estimates and the place of measurement of the source data. Additionally, it includes information about the allocation procedure and a brief description of interpolation and extrapolation procedures.

After the introduction, the text provides specific information about the sources and methods used to prepare the estimates of each component of personal income, of the residence adjustment, and of disposable personal income.

## Introduction

The State estimates of personal income and disposable personal income are designed to be conceptually and statistically consistent with the national estimates of personal income and disposable personal income; as part of the preparation of the State estimates, the national estimates are disaggregated to States.<sup>2</sup> As a result, the definitions that are used for the components of personal

1. For information about the methodology used to prepare the estimates for earlier years, call (202) 606–9241.

2. At the national level, personal income and disposable personal income are parts of the personal income and outlay account, which is one of five accounts that compose the national income and product accounts.

Of the aggregations in the personal income and outlay account, only personal income, disposable personal income, and personal tax and nontax payments are estimated for States. In addition, gross state product (GSP), which corresponds to gross domestic product (GDP), is estimated; GSP and State personal income share most of the elements of earnings by State

and disposable personal income for the State estimates are essentially the same as those used for the national estimates.<sup>3</sup>

State personal income is defined as the income received by, or on behalf of, all the residents of the State. It consists of the income received by persons from all sources—that is, from participation in production, from both government and business transfer payments, and from government interest (which is treated like a transfer payment).

Persons consists of individuals, nonprofit institutions that serve individuals, private noninsured welfare funds, and private trust funds. In this text, the last three are referred to as “quasi-individuals.”

Personal income is defined as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors’ income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance.

State per capita personal income is calculated as the personal income of the residents of the State divided by the population of the State on July 1.

Disposable personal income is the income that is available to persons for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal tax payments and personal nontax payments to Federal, State, and local governments.

of work; earnings consists of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors’ income.

For a comparison of GDP, GSP, and State earnings by place of work for 1991, see appendix B in Richard M. Beemiller and Ann E. Dunbar, “Gross State Product 1977–91,” SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 74 (August 1994): 85.

3. The national estimates may temporarily differ from the State estimates because of different estimating schedules: The State estimates of wages and salaries—and occasionally the estimates of farm proprietors’ income—may incorporate source data that are not available when the national estimates are prepared; these data are later incorporated into the national estimates when they are revised.

State per capita disposable personal income is calculated as the disposable personal income of the residents of the State divided by the population of the State on July 1.

### Differences in definitions and classifications

The definitions that are used in the State estimates for two components of personal income differ significantly from the definitions that are used in the national estimates. In addition, the classifications that are used for one component in the State estimates differ significantly from those used in the national estimates.

The State estimates of wage and salary disbursements and of other labor income consist mainly of the labor earnings of persons who reside and who work in the United States. However, the national estimates of these components also include the earnings of U.S. residents—including military personnel—who are temporarily working abroad for the U.S. Government or for U.S. firms.

The adjustments to the estimates of the wages and salaries disbursed by domestic industries to include the wages and salaries of U.S. residents who work in other countries and to exclude the wages and salaries of foreign residents who work in the United States are classified in the residence adjustments in the State estimates.<sup>4</sup> In the national estimates, these adjustments are classified in the rest-of-the-world sector, which is not recognized in the State estimates.

In addition, in the State estimates, the wages and salaries of U.S. residents who are employed by international organizations and by foreign embassies and consulates in the United States are classified in an “industry” called “other.” In the national estimates, the wages of these residents are classified in the rest-of-the-world sector.

### Sources of the data

The State estimates of personal income are primarily based on census data and on administrative-records data. The data from censuses are mainly collected from the recipient of the income. The most important sources of census data for the State estimates are the census of agriculture and the census of population and housing that are conducted by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

4. The residence adjustments are mainly estimates of the net inflows of the labor earnings of interstate commuters.

The State estimates of wages by place of work, like the national estimates of wages for domestic industries, exclude the wages of the U.S.-resident border workers and include the wages of the foreign-resident border workers.

The data from administrative records may originate either from the recipients of the income or from the source of the income. These data are a byproduct of the administration of various Federal and State government programs. The most important sources of these data are as follows: The State unemployment insurance programs of the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor; the social insurance programs of the Social Security Administration and the Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; the Federal income tax program of the Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Department of the Treasury; the veterans benefit programs of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; and the military payroll systems of the U.S. Department of Defense.<sup>5</sup>

Some of the estimates are based on data from other sources. For example, the estimates of the components of farm proprietors’ income, a component of personal income, are mainly based on the State estimates of farm income that are prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which uses sample surveys, along with census data and administrative-records data, to derive its estimates.

Using data that are not primarily designed to measure income as it is defined in the national income and product accounts has both advantages and disadvantages. By using these data, BEA can prepare detailed annual estimates of personal income for States at a relatively low cost and without increasing the reporting burden on businesses and households. However, because these data often do not precisely “match” the series that is being estimated, they must be adjusted to compensate for differences in definitions, in coverage, and in geographic detail.

### Geographic characteristics of the source data

Personal income, by definition, is a measure of the income received by persons, and the estimates of State personal income should reflect the State of the residence of the income recipients. However, most of the source data that are used to prepare the estimates of some of the components of personal income are reported and recorded by the recipient’s place of work rather than by the recipient’s place of residence. As a result, the estimates of the components that are derived from the place-of-work data are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis, and the estimates of these components

5. The data from the State unemployment insurance programs are collected by the various State employment security agencies and are assembled and supplied by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

are presented both by place of work and by place of residence.

The estimates of the components of personal income can be grouped according to the geographic characteristics of the source data.

The estimates of wages and salaries, other labor income, and personal contributions for social insurance by employees are mainly derived from source data that are reported and recorded by place of work. These data are reported by industry in the State and county in which the employing establishment is located.

The estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income and of personal contributions for social insurance by the self-employed are derived from source data that are reported by the tax-filing address of the recipient. This address is usually that of the proprietor's residence; therefore, these data are assumed to be recorded by place of residence. Nevertheless, the estimates of these components—as part of the estimates of earnings—are presented both by place of residence and by place of work. Assuming that nonfarm proprietors who are interstate commuters usually file their tax returns from their residences, the estimates of earnings by place of work are more likely to be misstated than the estimates of earnings by place of residence.

The estimates of farm proprietors' income are derived from source data that are reported and recorded by the principal place of production, which is usually the county in which the farm has most of its land and in which most of the work is performed. Because most farm proprietors live on, or near, their land, the place of residence is assumed to be the same as the place of work.

The estimates of rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, transfer payments, and personal contributions for supplementary medical insurance and for veterans life insurance are derived from source data that are reported and recorded by the place of residence of the income recipient.

### Allocation procedures

Using allocation procedures imparts to the State estimates the characteristics of the national estimates that are not reflected in the available State-level source data; for most components of personal income, the State source data are less comprehensive and less reliable than the data that are available for the national estimates.<sup>6</sup> In addition, using these procedures allows the use of State

data that are available in source data that are related to, but that do not precisely match, the component being estimated.

Before the allocation procedures are used, the national estimates of some components of personal income are adjusted for the differences in definitions and classifications between the national estimates and the State estimates. The adjusted national estimates of these components and the national estimates of the other components are used as the "control totals" for the State estimates.

In the allocation procedures, the national control total for each component is allocated to the States in proportion to each State's share of a related series of source data. Before the allocation, the source data are often modified or augmented by preliminary estimation—for example, by the summation of several items (for example, wages, tips, and pay-in-kind), by the multiplication of two items (for example, average wages times the number of employees) or by interpolation or extrapolation.

Because the allocation procedures use the national control totals for the State estimates, their use yields an additive system in which the State estimates sum to the national estimate.

The allocation procedure used to estimate a component of State personal income is

$$Y_s = (Y_n) \left( \frac{X_s}{X_n} \right)$$

where  $Y_s$  is the estimator (that is, the statistical procedure used to derive an estimate) of the component of personal income for State  $s$ , where  $Y_n$  is the national estimate of the component (which is used as the control total for the State estimates of the component), where  $X_s$  is the datum for State  $s$  from the series of source data related to the component, and where  $X_n$  is the national sum of the State data from the series of source data related to the component ( $X_n = \sum X_s$ ).

In the cases in which the national estimate is calculated as the sum of the State data plus an amount  $A_n$  for which State data are unavailable, the allocation procedure may be represented by two equations (which together are mathematically identical to the preceding equation):

$$\begin{aligned} A_s &= (A_n) \left( \frac{X_s}{X_n} \right) \\ Y_s &= X_s + A_s \end{aligned}$$

6. However, the national estimates of most components of wages and salaries and transfer payments, which together account for about 75 percent of personal income, are based mainly on the sum of source data that are available by State. Therefore, the use of the allocation procedures to prepare

the State estimates of these components results in estimates that do not differ greatly from the source data.

where  $A_S$  is the State estimator of the portion of  $Y$  for which State data are unavailable. In effect,  $Y_S$  is the composite estimator consisting of  $X_S$ , the best possible direct estimator (100 percent sample) of the portion of  $Y$  for which State data are available, plus  $A_S$ , the indirect estimator of the portion of  $Y$  for which State data are unavailable.

For example, the national estimates of wages and salaries for many industries consist of the sum of State data plus a few small adjustments, which taken together ( $A_n$ ) are allocated to the States in proportion to the State data. The small allocated amount for each State ( $A_S$ ) is added to the State datum ( $X_S$ ) to yield the State estimate ( $Y_S$ ).

### Interpolation and extrapolation procedures

Some of the data that are used to estimate components of State personal income are available or adequate only in certain years, which are called benchmark years. In order to derive the estimates of these components for other years, interpolation and extrapolation procedures are used to extend the distribution of the data for the benchmark year or years.

Interpolation procedures are used in the derivation of the estimates for the years between 2 benchmark years. Extrapolation procedures are used in the derivation of the estimates for the years after the most recent benchmark year.

For the details of these procedures, see the “[Technical Notes](#).”

## Personal Income

The sources and methods for the estimation of State personal income are described in seven sections that correspond to the derivation of the estimates. In the first five sections, the estimation of the positive components that are summed in the derivation of personal income is described; these sections are wage and salary disbursements; other labor income; proprietors’ income; personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons; and transfer payments. In the sixth section, the estimation of the negative component—personal contributions for social insurance—that is subtracted from the sum of the other components is described. In the seventh section, the estimation of the residence adjustment is described; this adjustment is added to the net sum of the components that are estimated on a place-of-work basis in order to convert them to a place-of-residence basis.

## Wage and Salary Disbursements

Wage and salary disbursements are defined as the monetary remuneration of employees. This remuneration includes the compensation of corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; voluntary employee contributions to certain deferred compensation plans, such as 401(k) plans; and receipts in kind, or pay-in-kind, that represent income.<sup>7</sup>

Wage and salary disbursements are measured before deductions, such as social security contributions and union dues, and they reflect the amount of wages and salaries disbursed, but not necessarily earned, during the year. The estimates for most industries are prepared at the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) two-digit level.

Wage and salary disbursements accounted for about 57 percent of total personal income at the national level in 1993 (see [table A](#), which also shows the relative importance of the major components of wages and salaries to total personal income).

The State estimates of about 98 percent of wages and salaries for approximately 80 private industries, for Federal Government civilian employees, and for State and local government employees are based on the data that are summarized by county and by SIC four-digit industry on form ES-202 by the State employment security agencies (ESA’s).<sup>8</sup> The summarized data are from quarterly State unemployment insurance (UI) contribution reports that are filed with an ESA by the employers in the industries that are covered by, and subject to, that State’s UI laws. Under most State UI laws, wages and salaries include bonuses, tips, and the cash value of meals and lodging provided by the employer—that is, pay-in-kind.<sup>9</sup>

The estimates of wages and salaries for three SIC two-digit industries are based on both ES-202 data and on other data because these three industries—agricultural services, private education, and religious membership organizations—are only partially covered by State UI programs. For each of these industries, the ES-202 data at the SIC three-digit level are segregated into the fully

7. See “[Pay-in-kind](#)” in the “[Glossary](#).”

8. Each quarter, the ESA’s send these data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, which provides a copy to BEA. The ES-202 tabulations for 1987 are based on the 1972 SIC, and those for 1988–93 are based on the 1987 SIC.

9. State UI laws require employers to estimate (if applicable) the cash value of pay-in-kind and to include the estimate with cash pay in their report of their payrolls. However, because employers are not required to distinguish between the two types of pay in their reports, it is doubtful that many employers comply with this requirement. Pay-in-kind is significant only in the following industries: Water transportation, eating and drinking places, and hotels and other lodging places.

covered portion and the incompletely covered portion. The estimates are then prepared as the sum of (1) the fully covered portion, which is based on the ES-202

data, and (2) the incompletely covered portion, which is primarily based on other data.

The estimates of wages and salaries for industries that are not covered by State UI programs or that are fully covered in only a few States are primarily based on data other than ES-202 data. The data on which these estimates are based are specified in the relevant section.

The sources of data and the methods that are used to prepare the estimates of wage and salary disbursements are described in two sections: Wages and salaries that are covered by the State UI programs and wages and salaries that are not covered by the State UI programs.

**Table A.—Wage and Salary Disbursements by Component and Total Personal Income for the United States, 1993**

	Millions of dollars	Percent of total personal income
<b>Total personal income</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>5,359,589</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Wage and salary disbursements</b> <sup>2</sup> .....	<b>3,072,264</b>	<b>57.32</b>
Farm .....	11,900	.22
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other <sup>3</sup> .....	16,198	.30
Mining .....	25,831	.48
Construction .....	132,767	2.48
Manufacturing .....	588,474	10.98
Nondurable goods .....	235,019	4.39
Food and kindred products .....	45,843	.86
Textile mill products .....	15,271	.28
Apparel and other textile products .....	17,034	.32
Paper and allied products .....	25,071	.47
Printing and publishing .....	45,877	.86
Chemicals and allied products .....	48,785	.91
Petroleum and coal products .....	7,314	.14
Tobacco manufactures .....	1,980	.04
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products .....	25,398	.47
Leather and leather products .....	2,446	.05
Durable goods .....	353,455	6.59
Lumber and wood products .....	16,838	.31
Furniture and fixtures .....	11,290	.21
Primary metal industries .....	24,888	.46
Fabricated metal products .....	40,749	.76
Machinery, except electrical .....	71,512	1.33
Electric and electronic equipment .....	53,609	1.00
Transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles .....	37,826	.71
Motor vehicles and equipment .....	35,379	.66
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	15,774	.29
Instruments and related products .....	35,594	.66
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	9,996	.19
Transportation and public utilities .....	201,442	3.76
Railroad transportation .....	12,865	.24
Trucking and warehousing .....	45,707	.85
Water transportation .....	5,977	.11
Other transportation <sup>4</sup> .....	44,418	.83
Communication .....	51,011	.95
Electric, gas, and sanitary services .....	41,464	.77
Wholesale trade .....	204,765	3.82
Retail trade .....	295,362	5.51
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	250,674	4.68
Services .....	770,845	14.38
Hotels and other lodging places .....	28,888	.54
Personal services .....	18,810	.35
Private households .....	10,509	.20
Business services .....	128,777	2.40
Auto repair, services, and garages .....	20,249	.38
Miscellaneous repair services .....	9,450	.18
Amusement and recreation services .....	24,540	.46
Motion pictures .....	11,039	.21
Health services .....	257,322	4.80
Legal services .....	46,404	.87
Educational services .....	37,964	.71
Social services .....	32,389	.60
Museums, botanical, and zoological gardens .....	1,348	.03
Membership organizations .....	32,817	.61
Engineering, accounting, and related services .....	107,956	2.01
Miscellaneous services .....	2,383	.04
Government and government enterprises .....	574,006	10.71
Federal civilian .....	115,037	2.15
Military .....	49,469	.92
State and local .....	409,500	7.64

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Includes adjustments for border workers: Income of U.S. residents working across U.S. borders less income of foreign residents working in the United States.

2. Includes wages received by border workers employed in the United States.

3. "Other" includes wages and salaries of U.S. residents working for international organizations and for foreign embassies and consulates located in the United States.

4. Includes local and interurban passenger transit, transportation by air, pipelines (except natural gas), and transportation services.

### Wages and salaries covered by the State UI programs

The estimates of wages and salaries that are covered by State UI programs or by the UI program for Federal civilian employees are based on quarterly ES-202 data for wages and salaries, or payrolls. However, these data do not precisely meet BEA's statistical and conceptual requirements. Consequently, the data must be adjusted to provide the proper industrial and geographic patterns.

**Adjustment for industry nonclassification.**—The industry detail of the ES-202 data regularly shows minor amounts of payroll—only about 0.2 percent of total payrolls nationally—that have not been assigned to any industry. The industrial classification scheme used by BEA does not permit this not-elsewhere-classified category. Therefore, for each State, the amount in this category is distributed among the industries in proportion to the industry-classified ES-202 payrolls.

**Adjustment for congressional staff wages.**—In the ES-202 payroll data for Federal civilian employees, all the wages and salaries for congressional staff are assigned to Washington, DC. However, some of these wages are earned by congressional staff who work in the State offices of the members of Congress. BEA assumes that 25 percent of the total congressional payrolls are earned by congressional staff in State offices, so this percentage of these payrolls are allocated to States in proportion to their congressional representation.

**Adjustment for misreported ES-202 data.**—An estimate of the wages and salaries that were not reported by employers is added to the ES-202 data for each private industry. Because State-level data are unavailable, the national estimate for each industry is allocated to States in proportion to the ES-202 payroll data for the industry.

The national estimate for each industry is prepared in two parts: One part is prepared for the payrolls that were underreported by employers, and one part is prepared for

the payrolls that were not reported, because employers failed to file a report.<sup>10</sup>

In addition, tips are assumed to be understated in the UI contribution reports from the following industries: Taxicabs, which is part of local and interurban passenger transit; eating and drinking places; hotels and other lodging places; amusement and recreation services; and personal services. For each of these industries, the national estimate of the unreported tips is allocated to States in proportion to the ES-202 payroll data for these industries.

***Adjustments for wages and salaries that are excluded from the ES-202 data.***—The ES-202 payroll data for specific industries exclude certain, usually small, amounts of wages and salaries that are not covered by State UI programs.

The payrolls of electric railroads (that is, commuter lines) are excluded from the ES-202 data for local and interurban passenger transit; the payrolls of railroad carrier affiliates are excluded from the data for transportation services, and the payrolls of railway labor organizations, from the data for membership organizations other than religious. These industry segments are covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance system rather than by the State UI system. The employers in these segments file reports that include payroll data with the Railroad Retirement Board, which gives these data to BEA. The data for each employer are then added to the ES-202 data for the appropriate industry and State.

The payrolls of nonprofit organizations that have fewer than four employees are excluded from UI coverage in most States. A national estimate of the payrolls of these small organizations in each of the following industries is prepared: Printing and publishing, miscellaneous manufacturing, nondepository credit institutions, real estate, holding and other investment companies, hotels, and membership organizations other than religious. Because State-level data are unavailable, the national estimate for the organizations in each industry is allocated to States in proportion to the ES-202 payroll data for the industry.

The wages and salaries of students who are employed by the institutions of higher education in which they are enrolled are excluded from the ES-202 payroll data for private, State government, and local government educational institutions. However, employment data that include the student employees of private institutions are published annually by the Census Bureau in *County Business Patterns*, and unpublished employment data

that include the student employees of government institutions are available from the Census Bureau. The national estimate of the wages of these employees of private institutions, of State government institutions, and of local government institutions is allocated to States by the State distributions that are derived from the differences between the ES-202 employment data for these institutions and the data that include these employees.

The pay-in-kind of members of religious orders who teach at private colleges and universities is excluded from the ES-202 payroll data for private education. The national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to the number of full-time teachers who are members of religious orders from the “General Summary” of the *Official Catholic Directory*.<sup>11</sup>

The pay-in-kind of workers in private hospitals who do not receive cash wages are excluded from the ES-202 data for private hospitals; these workers are mainly interns, student nurses, and members of religious orders. Because State-level data are unavailable, the national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to the ES-202 employment data for private hospitals.

The salaries of elected officials and members of the judiciary are excluded from the ES-202 data for State and local government employees. The national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to the ES-202 payroll data for State and local governments.

The salaries of corporate officers in Washington State, who are exempt by State law from UI coverage, are excluded from the ES-202 payroll data for private industries in Washington. Therefore, the estimates of these salaries for the SIC two-digit industries are derived from estimates of the number of corporate officers at the SIC four-digit level and estimates of their average salaries at the SIC division (“one-digit”) level; these estimates are periodically provided by the Washington State Employment Security Department.

The estimates of these salaries are prepared in three steps. First, an estimate of these salaries for each SIC

11. “General Summary,” *Official Catholic Directory* (New York: P.J. Kenedy and Sons). The *Directory* is published annually.

The “General Summary” is a tabulation of the number of members of religious orders who are employed in Catholic institutions in each diocese and in each State. The data are classified by clerical title and by religious assignment.

The number of teachers distinguishes neither between those who receive cash wages and those who receive only pay-in-kind nor between those who teach in elementary and secondary schools and those who teach in colleges and universities.

The members who teach are classified by BEA in educational services, and those who work in hospitals, in health services.

The data for the Archdiocese of Washington, DC, which includes the nearby suburban counties in Maryland, are apportioned between the District of Columbia and Maryland on the basis of the detailed information in the *Directory*.

10. Robert P. Parker, “Improved Adjustments for Misreporting of Tax Return Information Used to Estimate the National Income and Product Accounts, 1977,” *SURVEY* 64 (June 1984): 17–25.

division is calculated as the product of the number of officers and the average salaries. Second, a provisional estimate for each SIC two-digit industry is calculated as the product of the number of officers and the average wages of UI-covered workers in the industry. Third, the estimate for each SIC division is allocated to SIC two-digit industries in Washington in proportion to the provisional estimates.

The commissions received by real estate agents are excluded from the ES-202 payroll data for the real estate industry, and the commissions received by insurance solicitors are excluded from the data for the insurance agents, brokers, and service industry. For each industry, the national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to the ES-202 payroll data for the industry.

The allowance for uniforms that is received by Federal civilian employees in selected occupations is excluded from the ES-202 payroll data for Federal civilian employees. Because data for the allowance are unavailable, the national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to the geographic distribution of the ES-202 employment data for the Postal Service, which employs most of the Federal civilian employees who receive this allowance.

### **Wages and salaries not covered by the State UI programs**

The estimates of wages and salaries for eight industries are primarily based on data other than ES-202 data. The ES-202 data are inadequate for five industries—farms, farm labor contractors, private households, private elementary and secondary schools, and religious membership organizations—because these industries are extensively covered by State UI programs in only a few States. In addition, ES-202 data are unavailable for three industries—railroads, military, and “other”—because these industries are not covered by State UI programs.<sup>12</sup> Consequently, the wages and salaries of all eight industries are treated as if they were not covered by State UI programs. In addition, because these estimates are primarily based on data that do not include wages paid in kind, an estimate of pay-in-kind is prepared for all these industries except farm labor contractors, railroads, and “other.”

**Farms.**—The estimates of wages and salaries for farms consist of estimates of the cash wages and pay-in-kind of hired farm labor and the estimates of the salaries of the officers of corporate farms and of the owner-operators of farm partnerships. The State estimates of the cash wages and pay-in-kind are based on the State estimates

of farm labor expenses that are prepared by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) as part of its State estimates of farm income.<sup>13</sup> The State estimates of the salaries are based on unpublished data from the USDA.

**Farm labor contractors.**—This industry is classified in agricultural services. Farm labor contractors and their employees are only partially covered by UI laws in most States. However, in California and Florida, all the employees are covered, and in Arizona, approximately 80 percent of these employees are covered.

The State estimates for most States are based on the data for contract farm labor expenses that are reported in the 1987 Census of Agriculture. For California, Florida, and Arizona, the census-based estimates are compared with the ES-202 payroll data. If the ES-202 amounts are higher than the census-based estimates, the ES-202 amounts are substituted for the census-based estimates.

**Private households.**—The State estimates of cash wages for private households are based on a place-of-work wage series that was summed from a special tabulation of journey-to-work (JTW) data from the 1990 Census of Population. The wage series was extrapolated to 1991–93 by the annual change in the population. The extrapolated series for each year was adjusted by allocation to sum to the national estimate of cash wages.

The State estimates of pay-in-kind for 1991–93 are based on a similar extrapolation of 1990 JTW place-of-work data on employment.

**Private elementary and secondary schools.**—This industry is partially covered by State UI programs, but it is treated as if it were not covered, because religiously affiliated schools account for most of the wages and salaries for this industry and because these schools are exempt from State UI coverage. Therefore, the ES-202 data for this industry are inadequate.

The State estimates of cash wages are based on annual payroll data reported in *County Business Patterns*.<sup>14</sup> Because of the 2-year lag between the end of a year and the availability of the data for that year, the data for 1991 were used to prepare the estimates for 1992–93.

The national estimate of the pay-in-kind for these schools is allocated to States in proportion to the number of full-time teachers in religious orders.<sup>15</sup>

13. The USDA State estimates of farm labor expenses exclude the salaries of the officers of corporate farms and of the owner-operators of farm partnerships; these salaries are treated as part of the return to capital.

14. The payroll data are tabulated from the administrative records of the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. This program exempts nonprofit religious organizations, such as these schools, from coverage, but its provisions for elective coverage have resulted in the participation of most of these schools.

15. *Official Catholic Directory*. See also footnote 18.

12. Military and “other” are BEA, not SIC, classifications.

**Religious membership organizations.**—The estimates of cash wages for religious membership organizations are based on payroll data reported for these organizations in *County Business Patterns*. Because of the 2-year lag between the end of a year and the availability of the data for that year, the data for 1991 were used to prepare the State estimates for 1992–93.

The estimate of pay-in-kind for religious membership organizations reflects the value of the food, lodging, laundering, and miscellaneous items received by the clergy and members of religious orders who do not work in hospitals or in schools.

Because of the lack of State-level data, the national estimate is allocated to the States after it has been divided into the following three categories: (1) The value of food and laundering, which are assumed to be received primarily by members of Catholic rectories and convents; (2) the value of miscellaneous items and the rental value of Catholic rectories and convents, which are assumed to be received by members who receive no cash wages and by resident pastors; and (3) the rental value of parsonages other than Catholic rectories.

The State estimates are combinations of estimates for the three categories. The allocating series for the first category is computed as the total number of members of religious orders in the dioceses in each State less the number of members who work in hospitals and who teach; the allocating series for the second category is computed as the sum of the number of members who receive no cash wages and the number of resident pastors.<sup>16</sup> The allocating series for the third category is computed as an estimate of the total number of clergy less the number of Catholic clergy; the estimates of the total number of clergy for 1991–93 were extrapolated from the number of clergy reported in the 1990 Census of Population by the State estimates of the population prepared by the Census Bureau.

**Railroads.**—The railroad industry is covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance system; the system is administered by the Railroad Retirement Board, which does not require interstate railroads to submit data by State. The estimates of wages and salaries are principally based on an employment series developed from biennial reports on employment in Class I railroads that are prepared by the Association of American Railroads.<sup>17</sup> These reports include information on employment by railroad company for each State.

Employment for the years between the reports is approximated by straight-line interpolation, and the data from the most recent report are used for the subsequent year or years.

The State estimates are prepared in three steps. First, an estimate of the wages and salaries paid by each Class I railroad company in a State is calculated as the product of the employment data for the company in the State and the national average wages and salaries for the company reported annually to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Second, the preliminary estimate for a State is calculated as the sum of the estimates of the wages and salaries paid by the Class I railroad companies in the State. Third, the national estimate of the wages and salaries paid by all railroad companies is allocated to States in proportion to the preliminary State estimates.

**Military.**—The estimates of wages and salaries for the military services consist of the estimates of cash wages (including allowances) of full-time personnel of the armed services (including the Coast Guard), the estimates of cash wages of the members of the Reserves including the National Guard, and the estimates of pay-in-kind received by the full-time and reserve enlisted personnel of the armed services.<sup>18</sup>

The State estimates of cash wages of the full-time personnel of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps are prepared in three steps. First, approximations of quarterly cash wages at annual rates are calculated for subgroups of personnel—for officers and for enlisted personnel in the Navy and Marine Corps and for each pay grade of the Army and the Air Force. The approximations are derived from quarterly averages of monthly data on the number of military personnel at each installation and from national annual data on average pay for each subgroup from the Department of Defense.<sup>19</sup> The quarterly average number of the personnel are summed to obtain the quarterly average number of personnel for each subgroup in each county, and then in order to obtain an approximation of the quarterly cash wages for each subgroup in each county, the quarterly average number of personnel in each county is multiplied by the national annual average pay (for example, the number of Navy officers in each county is multiplied by the national average pay of Navy officers).

Second, in order to obtain the State approximations of the quarterly cash wages for each service, the approxi-

16. The State estimates of pay-in-kind for the first two categories are based on data from the *Official Catholic Directory*. See also footnote 18.

17. Railroad companies are classified on the basis of a 3-year average of operating revenues. Since 1991, Class I railroads are those with revenues of \$96.1 million or more.

18. The estimates of pay-in-kind reflect the value of the food and clothing received by enlisted personnel. The imputation for clothing is limited to standard issue clothing; it does not include clothing and equipment for special or unusual duties.

19. The Army and the Air Force provide average base pay; the Navy and Marine Corps provide average base pay and allowances.

mations of the quarterly cash wages for each subgroup in each county are summed to obtain county approximations, and the county approximations for each service are summed to obtain the State approximations. Third, the quarterly State approximations for each service are averaged to yield calendar year approximations, which are then adjusted by allocation to sum to the national estimates.

The State estimates of cash wages for the full-time personnel of the Coast Guard for a year are based on an annual summation of the monthly payroll data from the Department of Transportation.

The national estimate of wages for the Reserves for each calendar year is allocated to States in proportion to payroll data for the calendar year from the Washington Headquarters Service of the Department of Defense.

The national estimate of the pay-in-kind of the full-time personnel in the Coast Guard is allocated to the States in proportion to the number of enlisted personnel in the Coast Guard that is reported by the Department of Transportation, and the national estimate for each of the other services is allocated by the number of enlisted personnel in each service that is reported by the Department of Defense. The national estimate for the Reserves is allocated to States in the proportion to the estimates of cash pay.

**Other.**—The estimates of wages and salaries for this category consist of the wages and salaries of U.S. residents who are employed by international organizations and by foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

At the national level, this category accounts for approximately 0.2 percent of total wages and salaries.

Both the national and State source data are only approximations of the wages paid by these organizations. The national estimates for all years are allocated to States in proportion to estimates of the administrative expenditures of the organizations in 1968.<sup>20</sup>

## Other Labor Income

Other labor income consists of the contributions by employers to privately administered benefit plans for their employees, the fees paid to corporate directors, and miscellaneous fees. The payments to private benefit plans accounted for more than 98 percent of other labor income in 1993.<sup>21</sup>

20. The estimates of the expenditures for 1968 were prepared by the Balance of Payments Division of BEA.

21. Other labor income excludes employer contributions for social insurance, which are paid to government-administered funds.

Other labor income accounted for approximately 6.6 percent of total personal income at the national level in 1993 (table B).

### Contributions to private benefit plans

The estimates of the contributions by employers to privately administered benefit plans consist of the payments to pension and profit-sharing plans, to private group health and life insurance plans, and to supplemental unemployment benefit plans and the payments by employers to privately administered workers' compensation plans.

**Pension and profit-sharing plans, group health and life insurance, and supplemental unemployment insurance.**—Most payments by employers to private pension and profit-sharing plans are made on behalf of employees in private industry; some payments are made for Federal, State, and local government employees, but most pensions for these employees are provided through government-operated funds, which are classified as social insurance in the national income and product accounts.

Payments for group health and life insurance are made for a majority of the employees in both the public and private sectors. Payments for supplemental unemployment insurance are made only for employees in the private sector, mainly for those in manufacturing industries.

The State estimates of the payments to these private benefit plans are prepared for each private industry at the SIC two-digit level of industrial detail. Because State data are unavailable, the national estimate of these payments for each industry is allocated to the States in

Under the conventions of the national income and product accounts, the benefits paid from social insurance funds are counted as part of personal income in the transfer payments component, but the benefits paid by private plans are not counted.

**Table B.—Other Labor Income by Component and Total Personal Income for the United States, 1993**

	Millions of dollars	Percent of total personal income
<b>Total personal income</b> .....	<b>5,359,589</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Other labor income</b> .....	<b>354,994</b>	<b>6.62</b>
Employer contributions to private pension funds and private welfare funds .....	349,888	6.53
Private pension funds, group health insurance, group life insurance, and supplemental unemployment insurance .....	309,824	5.78
Privately administered workers' compensation .....	40,064	.75
All other <sup>1</sup> .....	5,106	.10

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Consists of directors' fees, compensation to prisoners, and judicial fees.

proportion to the State estimates of wages and salaries for the industry.<sup>22</sup>

The State estimates of wages and salaries are used as the allocating series for all of the payments by private industries on the assumption that the relationship of payments to payrolls for each industry is the same at the national and State levels. As a result of using this series, the estimates of the payments reflect the various mixes of industries among States and the wide variation in contribution rates among industries, but not among States for a given industry.

The Federal Government makes payments to a savings plan on behalf of its civilian employees who participate in the Federal Employees Retirement System (mainly those hired after 1983); this savings plan is classified as a private pension plan.<sup>23</sup> The national estimate of these payments is allocated to States in proportion to the estimates of wages and salaries for all Federal civilian employees.

The State government payments to private pension plans consist of annuity payments made by State governments on behalf of selected groups of employees—primarily teachers. The State estimates are based on data from the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association/College Retirement Equities Fund.

The national estimates of Federal, State, and local government payments to employee group health and life insurance plans are allocated to States in proportion to ES-202 employment data for each level of government.<sup>24</sup>

**Workers' compensation plans.**—The payments by employers to privately administered workers' compensation plans consist of court-awarded payments by the railroad industry and the water transportation industry for work-related injuries, benefit payments by self-insured employers, and net premiums paid by em-

ployers to private insurance companies for workers' compensation insurance.

Programs for workers' compensation insurance are authorized by law in all States. Federal laws authorize the court-awarded payments by the railroad industry and the water transportation industry. Laws in many States authorize self-insurance, and laws in the District of Columbia and in all but six States authorize programs for private workers' compensation insurance.<sup>25</sup>

State data for the court-awarded payments by railroads are unavailable; the national estimate of these payments is allocated to States in proportion to the number of workers killed or injured in railroad accidents. The number is reported in the *Annual Accident/Incident Bulletin* by the Federal Railroad Administration of the Department of Transportation.

The national estimate of the court-awarded payments by the water transportation industry is allocated to States in proportion to the estimates of wages and salaries for this industry, because data on work-related injuries for this industry are unavailable by State.

The State estimates of the benefits paid by self-insured employers and of the net premiums paid by employers for each SIC two-digit industry except the railroad and water transportation industries are prepared in four steps.

First, the national estimate of the benefits paid by self-insured employers for all industries is allocated to States in proportion to tabulations that are published annually in the *Social Security Bulletin*.<sup>26</sup> Second, the national estimate of the net premiums paid by employers in all industries to private insurance companies for workers' compensation insurance is allocated to States in proportion to annual data reported in the *Insurance Expense Exhibit* by the National Council on Compensation Insurance.<sup>27</sup> Third, the State estimates of the premiums

25. North Dakota and Wyoming authorize only State-operated workers' compensation insurance, and West Virginia, Nevada, Ohio, and Washington authorize both State-operated insurance and self-insurance.

In addition, various State laws establish State-operated insurance funds that compete with private insurers and second-injury funds, and Federal law establishes the compensation program for injured Federal employees. However, these insurance programs are classified as social insurance.

26. These payments consist of cash payments and medical payments, which may include medical benefits paid by employers who carry substandard medical coverage.

Under a self-insurance program, an employer assumes the liability for the payments for workers' compensation; the employer makes the payments out of operating funds.

Each State sets the requirements that the employers must meet to be licensed for self-insurance. Self-insurance is usually limited to large firms because the financial resources necessary to assume the liability are substantial. However, about half of the States and the District of Columbia permit group self-insurance, so that small companies can pool their risks and their liabilities.

27. The available State data are gross figures for the premiums, which have not been discounted, retrospectively rated, or otherwise modified.

22. The data on which the national estimates are based are unsuitable for preparing the State estimates. Most of the national estimates are based on Internal Revenue Service tabulations of data from business income tax returns. However, most multi-establishment corporations file income tax returns for the corporation rather than for each establishment, and the State in which a corporation's principal office is located often differs from the State of some of its other establishments; therefore, the geographic distribution of the data does not necessarily reflect the place of work of the employees on whose behalf the payments are made.

23. Although this savings plan is administered by a Federal agency, it is classified by BEA as a private pension plan rather than as a social insurance fund, because the saving is controlled by the employee rather than by the government. Accordingly, the employer payments to the this plan are counted as part of other labor income, and the employee payments are included in personal saving rather than in personal contributions for social insurance.

24. The ES-202 data are collected from employers in conjunction with the administration of the unemployment insurance system. See the introduction to the section "Wages and Salaries."

and the estimates of the benefits for all industries are then combined.

Fourth, a two-way allocation procedure is used to prepare State estimates of employers' contributions to private workers' compensation plans at the SIC two-digit level for all industries except the railroad and water transportation industries.<sup>28</sup> The national estimates of the sum of the net premiums and the benefits for the SIC two-digit industries are the primary control totals for the two-way allocation, and the State estimates of the sum of the net premiums and the benefits for all industries are the secondary control totals.<sup>29</sup>

This procedure has multiple steps. First, the primary control totals are allocated to States in proportion to a modified set of State estimates of wages and salaries at the SIC two-digit level; the modified set is used as the allocating series, because North Dakota, Wyoming, West Virginia, Nevada, Ohio, and Washington do not authorize private insurance.<sup>30</sup> The output of this allocation is then combined with a special allocating series for West Virginia to yield the preliminary State estimates of the benefits by industry.<sup>31</sup>

Second, the secondary control totals are allocated to industries in proportion to the preliminary State estimates. Third, the allocation of the primary control totals is alternated with that of the secondary control totals until the allocation of the primary control totals yields a near-balance of the matrix.

28. In a two-way allocation, two sets of control totals are placed in a matrix as the row and column totals. The allocating series is placed in the same matrix as the set of elements. These elements are adjusted alternately to sum to the row and column totals until the sums of the elements approach both the row and the column totals.

29. In this procedure, the primary control totals are the column totals and the secondary control totals are the row totals.

The set of national estimates used includes estimates for State and local governments and excludes estimates for the railroad and water transportation industries.

30. The modified allocating series excludes the estimates of wages and salaries for North Dakota, Wyoming, and West Virginia.

For Nevada, Ohio, and Washington, the modified series for each SIC two-digit industry includes the estimates of wages and salaries only for establishments with 500 or more employees; these estimates are based on the ES-202 size-of-establishment data for the first quarter of each year. These estimates are used because data for self-insurance are unavailable, but BEA assumes that only the largest firms are financially capable of providing self-insurance.

31. A special allocating series is used for West Virginia, because data for self-insurance are available. The special series is based on limited data for the "class charges," or costs, to self-insured employers from the *Annual Report* of the West Virginia Workers' Compensation Fund. These data are classified according to the degree of risk of injury as determined by both industry and occupation; they are reclassified to the SIC for the preparation of the special allocating series.

## Directors' fees and miscellaneous fees

Directors' fees accounted for about 0.8 percent of other labor income in 1993. Nationally, about three-fourths of these fees are accounted for by the finance, insurance, and real estate industries. Because State data are unavailable, the national estimate of these fees for each SIC two-digit industry is allocated to States in proportion to the estimates of wages and salaries.

The miscellaneous fees consist of fees paid to jurors and witnesses, compensation of prisoners, and marriage fees paid to justices of the peace. These fees accounted for about 0.6 percent of other labor income in 1993. The national estimate of each of these segments is allocated to States in proportion to the civilian population.

## Proprietors' Income

Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments is the current-production income (including the income in kind) of sole proprietorships and partnerships and of tax-exempt cooperatives.<sup>32</sup> Proprietors' income includes the imputed net rental income of owner-occupants of farm dwellings, but it excludes the dividends and the monetary interest that are received by nonfinancial business and the nonfarm rental income received by persons not primarily engaged in the real estate business.<sup>33</sup>

32. A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person. A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners. A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members.

33. The dividends are included in personal dividend income, the monetary interest, in personal interest income, and the nonfarm rental income, in rental income of persons.

**Table C.—Proprietors' Income by Component and Total Personal Income for the United States, 1993**

	Millions of dollars	Percent of total personal income
<b>Total personal income</b> .....	<b>5,359,589</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Proprietors' income</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>438,148</b>	<b>8.18</b>
Farm .....	33,858	.63
Nonfarm .....	404,290	7.54
Agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries .....	7,477	.14
Mining .....	5,041	.09
Construction .....	50,911	.95
Manufacturing .....	20,598	.38
Transportation and public utilities .....	22,789	.43
Wholesale and retail trade .....	60,398	1.13
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	18,975	.35
Services .....	218,101	4.07
Business services .....	95,457	1.78
Professional and social services .....	122,644	2.29

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Shown with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

Proprietors' income accounted for approximately 8 percent of total personal income at the national level in 1993 (table C). The estimates of proprietors' income are prepared in two parts—nonfarm proprietors' income and farm proprietors' income. Nonfarm proprietors' income accounted for more than 92 percent of proprietors' income, and farm proprietors' income accounted for almost 8 percent.

### Nonfarm Proprietors' Income

Nonfarm proprietors' income consists of the income that is received by nonfarm sole proprietorships and partnerships and the income that is received by tax-exempt cooperatives.

The national estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income are primarily derived from business income tax data. Because these data do not always reflect current production and because they are incomplete, the estimates also include four major adjustments—the inventory valuation adjustment, the capital consumption adjustment, the “misreporting” adjustment, and the adjustment for the net margins on owner-built housing.<sup>34</sup> The inventory valuation adjustment offsets the effects of the gains and the losses that result from changes in the prices of products withdrawn from inventories. The capital consumption adjustment measures the difference between the value of the consumption, or depreciation, of fixed capital from the historical-cost basis used in the source data to the consumption of fixed capital on a replacement-cost basis.<sup>35</sup>

The “misreporting” adjustment adds an estimate of the income of sole proprietors and partnerships that is not reported on tax returns. This adjustment accounted for almost half of nonfarm proprietors' income in 1992.<sup>36</sup>

The adjustment for the net margins on owner-built housing is an addition to the estimate for the construction industry. It is the imputed net income of individuals from the construction or renovation of their own dwellings.

The source data necessary to prepare these adjustments are available only at the national level. Therefore, the national estimates of nonfarm proprietors' income

34. For other adjustments to the tax data, see NIPA table 8.20, “Relation of Nonfarm Proprietors' Income in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA's) to Corresponding Measures as Published by the Internal Revenue Service,” SURVEY 74 (July 1994): 118.

35. The capital consumption adjustment is also used to account for the differences between the depreciation schedules used for tax accounting and the straight-line depreciation schedules based on economic service lives that are used for national economic accounting.

See “Capital consumption adjustment” and “Inventory valuation adjustment” in the “Glossary.”

36. See footnote 17 in the section “Wage and Salary Disbursements.”

that include the adjustments are allocated to States in proportion to tax return data that do not reflect the adjustments.

In addition, the national estimates include adjustments made to reflect decreases in monetary and imputed income that result from damage to fixed capital and to inventories that is caused by disasters, such as hurricanes and floods. These adjustments are attributed to States on the basis of information from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

### Income of nonfarm sole proprietorships and partnerships

The State estimates of the income of nonfarm sole proprietorships and partnerships for 1987–89 are based on data for 1987–89 that were tabulated by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) from Schedule C of form 1040 for sole proprietorships and from form 1065 for partnerships.<sup>37</sup>

The national estimates excluding the misreporting adjustment for 1987–89 for all but seven SIC two-digit industries were allocated to States in proportion to the IRS data for “net-profit-less-loss.”<sup>38</sup> For oil and gas extraction and for holding and other investment offices, the national estimates were allocated to States in proportion to “net gross receipts” (gross receipts less refunds) for each industry. For metal mining, for banking, and for the manufacturing of food and kindred products, motor vehicles and equipment, and transportation equipment excluding motor vehicles, the national estimates were allocated to States in proportion to the number of tax returns for each industry.

The national estimates of the misreporting adjustment for 1987–89 for all industries were allocated to States in proportion to net gross receipts. The data for net-profit-less-loss are inappropriate for the allocation of the State estimates of this adjustment because net-profit-less-loss is reduced by the tax misreporting that this adjustment largely reflects.

The State estimates of the income of the proprietorships and partnerships for 1990–91 for all SIC two-digit industries except for the segments for physicians and dentists in the health services industry were extrapolated from the 1989 State estimates by the relative change in the number of small establishments for each indus-

37. The geographic coding of the data is by tax-filing address. This address is assumed to be the same as the address of the place of residence. For additional information, see the “Geographic characteristics of the source data” in the introduction to “Sources and Methods.”

38. The net-profit-less-loss for the seven industries is not used, because the statistics for these industries are highly volatile, which indicates that they may be unreliable. In addition, these statistics frequently fluctuate into the negative range, so that they are difficult to use in an allocation procedure.

try.<sup>39</sup> The national estimates for each industry were then allocated to States in proportion to the extrapolated estimates.

The State estimates for 1992–93 were extrapolated from the 1991 State estimates in three steps. First, the 1991 State estimates were summed to all-industry totals. Second, these totals were extrapolated to 1992–93 by the relative change in the preliminary annual State estimates of nonfarm personal income each year; the extrapolated estimates for each year were then adjusted by allocation to sum to the national all-industry totals for the year.<sup>40</sup> Third the 1991 State estimates by industry were used as elements in a two-way allocation procedure in which the national estimates by industry for 1992–93 were the primary controls, and the all-industry State estimates for 1992–93 were the secondary controls.<sup>41</sup>

The 1989 State estimates of proprietors' income received by physicians and by dentists were extrapolated to 1990–92 by the relative change in the number of physicians and of dentists, respectively.<sup>42</sup> The extrapolated estimates were adjusted by allocation to sum to the national estimates. The 1992 State estimates were then used to allocate the national estimates for 1993 to the States.

### **Income of nonfarm tax-exempt cooperatives**

The income of tax-exempt cooperatives consists of the net income that is received by rural electric cooperatives, rural telephone cooperatives, and agricultural cooperatives.

The State estimates of the net income of rural electric cooperatives and of rural telephone cooperatives are based on annual data for the net margin, or profit, of these cooperatives that have outstanding loans from the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) of the Department of Agriculture.<sup>43</sup> The net margin of each cooperative is allocated to the States in proportion to the distribution of its customer-members that is reported by the REA. The allocated amount for each type of co-

operative is summed to State totals, and these totals are then used to allocate the national estimates to States.

Agricultural cooperatives are mainly farm-marketing cooperatives and farm-supply cooperatives; they are classified in the SIC in wholesale trade. The State estimates of the net income of these cooperatives are based on data provided by the Agricultural Cooperative Service of the Department of Agriculture.

### **Farm Proprietors' Income**

Farm proprietors' income is the income received by the sole proprietorships and the partnerships that operate farms. The national and State estimates of this income are based on the national and State estimates of the net income of all farms prepared by the Economic Research Service (ERS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). However, the USDA estimates reflect definitions that differ slightly from those used by BEA, and they include the income received by corporate farms, which is by definition excluded from personal income. Therefore, to obtain the estimates of farm proprietors' income, the USDA estimates of the net income of all farms are adjusted to conform with BEA definitions and to exclude the income received by corporate farms.<sup>44</sup>

In this section, the derivation of the USDA estimates of the components of the net income of all farms is described. Then, the adjustments made to the USDA estimates in order to obtain farm proprietors' income are described.

The USDA estimates of the net income of all farms are calculated as the estimates of gross income less the estimates of production expenses.

### **USDA estimates of gross income**

Gross income consists of the cash receipts from the sales of agricultural products, the cash receipts from other farm-related activities, the Federal Government payments to farm operators, the imputed gross rental value of farm housing, the imputed value of the home consumption of farm products, and the value of the change in farm inventories.

39. This number excludes establishments without employees and is available in the Census Bureau's annual *County Business Patterns*.

40. The preliminary annual State estimates were derived from the quarterly State personal income estimates. Before the annual estimates are used for the extrapolation, the disaster adjustments that are made to the estimates of the rental income of persons and of proprietors' income are removed.

41. See footnote 35.

42. The number of physicians excludes hospital residents and interns, and it is reported by the American Medical Association. The number of dentists is reported by the American Dental Association.

43. These data are published by the REA in its *Annual Statistical Report*. The data for the electric cooperatives are for the total number of customer-members, including businesses; the data for the telephone cooperatives are for the number of residential customer-members.

44. The USDA State estimates are based on data from the 1987 Census of Agriculture and from various surveys by the National Agricultural Statistical Service and the ERS.

For information about the source data and the methods that are used to derive the USDA estimates, see Economic Research Service, *Major Statistical Series of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Volume 3: Farm Income* (Washington, DC: National Technical Information Service (NTIS), November 1988).

See also "Improvements and Additions to Accounts" in *Economic Indicators of the Farm Sector: State Financial Summary, 1992* (Washington, DC: NTIS, January 1994): 11–12.

The USDA State estimates are published annually in *Economic Indicators*.

**Cash receipts.**—The cash receipts from sales accounted for almost 90 percent of gross farm income at the national level in 1993. Cash receipts consist of the gross revenue that is received by farmers from the sales of crops, livestock, and livestock products (such as eggs and milk) and of the net value of loans that are made by the Commodity Credit Corporation and that are secured by crops.

The USDA estimates of the cash receipts from the sales of agricultural products are based on data for the quantities of the products sold or produced and on data for the market prices of these products. These data are from surveys by the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS).

The annual estimates of the cash receipts from the crop sales are the sum of monthly estimates. The monthly estimates are calculated as the product of the quantity of each type of crop that is sold and the market price for each type of crop.

The annual estimates of the cash receipts from the sales of meat animals (cattle, swine, and sheep), of dairy products, and of poultry and eggs are the sums of monthly estimates that are calculated as the product of the quantity of each type of livestock or livestock product that is sold and the market price for each type. The estimates of the cash receipts from the sales of other livestock and livestock products are prepared with a variety of methods; the method used depends on the data available for each type of livestock or product.

The estimates of the net value of Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loans are based on annual State estimates of the net value of the loans for each type of crop. The estimate of the net value of the loans is calculated as the amount of the loans that are made in a given year less the amount of the loans that are redeemed in the year. The estimates are based on data for each type of crop from monthly CCC reports on the amount of the loans and of the loan redemptions.

**Cash receipts from other activities.**—This is the gross income from farm-related activities other than crop and livestock production, including the use of farms as recreational facilities (for example, for hunting or fishing), the sale of forest products, and custom work performed for other farm operators, such as clearing land and harvesting crops.

The estimates are based mainly on data from the Farm Costs and Returns Survey that is conducted jointly by ERS and NASS. These data are supplemented by data from the census of agriculture.

**Federal Government payments to farm operators.**—These payments include price support payments

(such as deficiency payments and wool payments), disaster payments, and payments for holding land out of production.

The estimates of these payments are based on data from the administrative records of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.

**Imputed gross rental value of farm housing.**—This imputation is an estimate of the gross rent that would be received by the owner—usually the farm operator—of farm housing occupied by the farm operator and by hired farm workers if the housing were rented to others at market value.<sup>45</sup> The imputed rent is unrelated to the actual rent that is paid to the landlord.

The estimate of the imputed gross rental value of the farm housing occupied by farm operators is calculated as the sum of the estimate of the expenses of operating the housing and the estimate of the return to the equity and borrowed capital invested in the housing, which is imputed as the product of the market-sale value of the housing and the average interest rate on farm mortgages.<sup>46</sup>

The estimate of the imputed gross rental value of all farm housing is calculated as the product of the gross rental value of the farm housing occupied by farm operators and the ratio of the market-sale value of all occupied farm housing to the market-sale value of farm housing occupied by the farm operators. The estimates are based on data from annual NASS surveys, including the Farm Costs and Returns Survey; the data are supplemented by data from the census of agriculture.

**Imputed value of home consumption.**—This imputation is an estimate of the value of the food and the fuel that are produced and consumed on farms. The estimate is based on the quantity and the value at producers' market prices of the food and fuel.

The estimates are mainly based mainly on data from NASS surveys. Annual data on the consumption of livestock are available; data on the consumption of other products are occasionally available.

**Value of the change in farm inventories.**—This value is an estimate of the value, at market prices, of the change in the quantity of the inventories of crops and

45. The inclusion of the imputed gross rental value of farm housing in gross receipts offsets the expenses—including interest, taxes, and depreciation—that are associated with the operation of the housing. The expenses are included in farm production expenses. Including both the rental value and the expenses in the farm income accounts adds the net rental value of farm housing to farm income.

46. The operating expenses include the expenditures on repairs, insurance premiums, a capital consumption allowance, and residential property taxes.

livestock that are owned by farmers.<sup>47</sup> The estimates of the value of the change plus the estimates of cash receipts from the sales of agricultural products during the year yields a measure of the gross income from agricultural production during the year.<sup>48</sup>

The estimates of the value of the change in the inventories of each type of crop are calculated as the difference between the value of the crops that are produced and the value of the crops that are sold or used as feed. This calculation accounts for all the inventories, regardless of the location of their storage, that are owned by farmers. The estimates are based on NASS survey data that are adjusted for losses and for changes due to CCC loan activities.

The estimates of the value of the change in the inventories of each type of livestock are based on annual data for the change in the number of animals and poultry during the year and data for the average value per animal; these data are available annually from NASS surveys.

### USDA estimates of production expenses

The estimates of farm production expenses consist of the estimates for the following expenses: Purchases of feed, livestock and poultry, seed, fertilizer, agricultural chemicals and lime, and petroleum products; labor expenses; machinery rental and custom work; animal health costs; and all other expenses.<sup>49</sup>

The estimates of production expenses for purchased goods except livestock, for labor, for machinery rental and custom work, and for animal health costs are primarily based on data for 10 “production regions” from the Farm Costs and Returns Survey.<sup>50</sup> The regional estimates are allocated to States in proportion to data from the 1987 Census of Agriculture.

47. The USDA’s definition of the value of the change excludes the changes in the inventories of crops that are held as collateral for CCC loans and in the inventories of growing crops, seed, fuel, and fertilizer owned by farmers.

48. The role of the estimates of the net change in inventories in the derivation of farm income is illustrated by the following examples. For crops, the value of the net change is negative when farmers feed more crops to their livestock or sell more crops than they produce during the year, so that the amount held in inventory declines and the cash receipts overstate the value of the current production for market by the value of the net withdrawals from inventory.

For livestock, the value of the net change is positive when the number of animals that are born or that farmers purchase is greater than the number that of animals that die or that are sold during the year, so that the size of the herds increases and the cash receipts less the cost of purchases understates the value of the current production by the value of the net increase in the herds.

49. Labor expenses consist of the payments to farm labor contractors and the cash wages, pay-in-kind, and supplements to the wages of hired labor.

50. Each production region consists of States that share similarities in their agriculture.

The estimates of the expenses for livestock purchases are based on NASS survey data on interstate shipments of livestock that are received by farm operators.<sup>51</sup>

The estimates of all other expenses consist mainly of the estimates of overhead, such as depreciation, mortgage interest, taxes, and the costs of electricity and telephone service. The estimates of mortgage interest are based on data from the Farm Credit System and other financial agencies and on data from the ERS Agricultural Land Values and Markets Survey. The estimates of the other components of all other expenses are based mainly on data from the Farm Costs and Returns Survey, other NASS surveys, and the census of agriculture.

### Adjustments to the USDA State estimates

To derive the national and State estimates of farm proprietors’ income, BEA adjusts the USDA estimates of the net income of all farms, mainly because the definitions and classifications used for the estimation of farm income by USDA differ from those used by BEA. First, the USDA estimates are adjusted to derive the BEA estimates of the net income of all farms.<sup>52</sup> Second, the BEA estimates of the net income are adjusted to exclude the income of corporate farms.

*Adjustments in definitions and classifications.*—The USDA estimates are adjusted to account for five differences in definitions and classifications.

The USDA estimates of depreciation expenses are on a declining-balance basis. However, BEA measures depreciation expenses on a current replacement-cost basis. The amount of the difference between the BEA national estimates of depreciation and the USDA estimates is allocated to States in proportion to the USDA estimates.

The USDA estimates of the net income of all farms include estimates of the patronage dividends received by farm operators from agricultural cooperatives, which are mainly farm-marketing and farm-supply cooperatives. However, BEA classifies the income of these cooperatives as part of nonfarm proprietors’ income in the wholesale trade industry. Therefore, estimates of these dividends are subtracted from the USDA national and State estimates.<sup>53</sup> The national estimate is allocated

51. Intrastate interfarm sales of livestock are not included in the USDA estimates of the expenses of livestock purchases or in the USDA estimates of cash receipts for livestock sales, because the receipts for these sales offset the expenses for these purchases in the State estimates of farm income.

52. For the differences between the USDA and the BEA estimates of net farm income at the national level, see NIPA table 8.21, “Relation of Net Farm Income in the National Income and Product Accounts (NIPA’s) to Net Farm Income as Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA),” SURVEY 74 (July 1994): 118.

53. The income of agricultural cooperatives that BEA measures as part of nonfarm proprietors’ income is the profits of the cooperatives. The income

to States in proportion to unpublished estimates from the ERS; these estimates reflect the State distribution of “income from other farm-related sources” from the 1987 Census of Agriculture.

The USDA classifies the salaries received by corporate officers and by the owner-operators of partnership farms as part of the return to capital and therefore does not deduct these salaries in the derivation of its estimates of the net income of all farms.<sup>54</sup> However, BEA classifies these salaries as part of wages and salaries; therefore, the national and State estimates of the salaries are subtracted from the USDA estimates. The BEA national and State estimates of these salaries are based on data provided by USDA.

The USDA estimates of the cash receipts from crop sales include the net value of CCC loans (loans less redemptions); the loans are treated as crop sales, and subsequent defaults on the loans do not affect the USDA estimates of the net income of all farms. However, BEA classifies the CCC loans as financial transactions; the placement of crops under loan is considered to be an increase in farm inventories, and the default of a loan is considered to be a sale of the crops and a reduction in farm inventories. Therefore, the USDA national and State estimates of the cash receipts from the sale of each type of crop and the value of inventory change for the crop are adjusted.<sup>55</sup> The national estimates of the adjustments for each crop are allocated to States in proportion to data on net CCC loan activity for the crop from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

The USDA estimate of the net income of all farms excludes an estimate of the payment of fines by farm operators to the Federal Government. However, BEA classifies these fines as a production expense; therefore, estimates of these fines are subtracted from the USDA national and State estimate of net income. The national estimate of these fines is allocated to States in proportion to the USDA estimates of cash receipts from the sale of crops and livestock.

**Statistical adjustments.**—The USDA national estimate of the imputed gross rental value of farm housing is statistically adjusted to improve the extrapolation of the data from the 1987 Census of Agriculture that are used for the estimate. The adjusted national estimate is allo-

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from the agricultural cooperatives that USDA measures as part of farm income is the patronage dividends paid to farm operators out of the current and accumulated profits of the cooperatives.

54. The corporate officers include the owner-operators of Internal Revenue Code subchapter S “family” corporations.

55. The adjustments to the USDA estimates of the value of inventory change largely offset the adjustments to the estimates of cash receipts. The adjustments also reflect the differences in valuation that result from the differences in the timing of the sales and of the changes in inventories.

cated to States in proportion to the USDA estimates of the imputed rent.

In addition, the USDA national and State estimates of a component of gross income or of production expenses are statistically adjusted when the USDA estimates of the component for several years have been revised, but the BEA estimates of the component in the estimates of farm proprietors’ income for some of those years have not been revised. For example, in 1994, the USDA estimates of feed purchased (a component of production expenses) for 1988–92 had been revised, but only the BEA estimates of the component for 1991–92 have been revised.

In order to preclude a discontinuity between the unrevised 1990 BEA estimate and the revised 1991 BEA estimate, the revised USDA estimates of feed purchased for 1991–92—together with the new estimates for 1993—were adjusted so that they would be consistent with the unrevised 1990 BEA estimate. For the Nation and for each State, the difference between the unrevised 1990 BEA estimate and the revised 1990 USDA estimate was added to the USDA estimate for each year in 1991–93 to yield the BEA estimate. After this adjustment, the difference between the BEA estimate for each year in 1990–93 and the USDA estimate for each year is the same, and the amount of the change in the BEA estimates from year to year is the same as that in the USDA estimates. The inconsistency in the estimates will continue until the 1988–90 estimates of farm proprietors’ income are revised; at that time, the BEA estimates of feed purchased will be changed to be fully consistent with the USDA estimates.

**Adjustment to exclude the income of corporate farms.**—This adjustment is made in the last major step in the calculation of farm proprietors’ income, because the estimates of the total net income of all farms include the income of corporate farms. In order to exclude the income of these farms, national and State estimates of the net income of corporate farms are prepared.

The national estimates of the net income for 1987–93 were prepared in five steps. First, the proportions of each of four components of gross income and the proportion of total production expenses that were accounted for by corporate farms for 1987 were calculated from data from the 1987 Census of Agriculture.<sup>56</sup> Second, corporate proportions for the same gross income components and for production expenses were calculated for

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56. The four components are cash receipts from the sale of agricultural products, cash receipts from other farm-related activities, Federal government payments, and the value of the change in inventories.

The corporate proportions are calculated as the income or expense measure for corporate farms divided by the measure for all farms.

1987–93 from data from the Farm Costs and Returns Survey. Third, the 1987 census-based proportions were extrapolated to 1988–93 by the relative change in the corresponding survey-based proportions.

Fourth, the extrapolated proportions for each year were multiplied by the BEA national estimate of each component of the gross income for all farms and by the BEA national estimate of the production expenses for all farms in order to obtain the national estimates of the components and of production expenses for the corporations. Fifth, the estimate of corporate production expenses for the year was subtracted from the sum of the estimates of the components of corporate gross income in order to obtain the national estimate of the net income of corporate farms.

The State estimates of the net income of corporate farms for 1987–93 were prepared in three steps. First, the corporate proportions of total cash receipts from the sale of crops and livestock for 1987 for each State were calculated from data from the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Second, the 1987 proportions were multiplied by the BEA State estimates of the net income of all farms for each year in 1987–93 in order to obtain preliminary State estimates of the net income of corporate farms for 1987–93. Third, the national estimate of the net income of corporate farms for each year was allocated to States in proportion to the preliminary State estimates.

### Personal Dividend Income, Personal Interest Income, and Rental Income of Persons

The State estimates of personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons are presented together. These three components of personal income accounted for almost 16 percent of total personal income at the national level in 1993 (table D).

The estimates of these three components consist of the estimates of the income that is received by individuals and the estimates of the income that is received on behalf of individuals by quasi-individuals, which include nonprofit institutions and private trust funds that are administered by fiduciaries.<sup>57</sup>

The national estimates of these components are based almost entirely on data that are not available for States. The State allocations of the national estimates are based mainly on individual income tax data.

**Table D.—Personal Dividend Income, Personal Interest Income, and Rental Income of Persons by Component and Total Personal Income for the United States, 1993**

	Millions of dollars	Percent of total personal income
<b>Total personal income</b> .....	<b>5,359,589</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Personal dividend income, personal interest income, and rental income of persons</b> .....	<b>843,362</b>	<b>15.74</b>
Personal dividend income .....	181,324	3.38
Personal interest income .....	637,909	11.90
Monetary .....	288,193	5.38
Imputed .....	349,716	6.53
Rental income of persons <sup>1</sup> .....	24,129	.45
Monetary .....	51,026	.95
Imputed .....	-26,897	-.50

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.  
1. Shown with the capital consumption adjustment.

### Personal Dividend Income

Personal dividend income consists of payments in cash or other assets that are made by corporations in the United States or abroad to noncorporate stockholders who are U.S. residents; these payments exclude the payments of a corporation's stock by the corporation to its stockholders.

Personal dividend income accounted for more than 3 percent of total personal income at the national level in 1993 (table D). The State estimates of personal dividend income consist of the estimates of the dividends that are received by individuals, the dividends that are received by nonprofit institutions, and the dividends that are received, retained, and reinvested by fiduciaries.

*Dividend income received by individuals.*—The State estimates are based on tabulations by State of the dividends that are reported by individuals on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) form 1040. These data are tabulations of Federal individual income tax data from the Individual Master File (IMF) of the IRS.<sup>58</sup>

*Dividend income received by nonprofit institutions.*—Because State data are unavailable, the national estimate is allocated to the States in proportion to the annual State estimates of the civilian population that are prepared by the Census Bureau.

*Dividend income retained by fiduciaries.*—The State estimates are based on tabulations of data by State from the entry “income from estates and trusts” in “Schedule E: Supplemental Income” of form 1040; these tabula-

58. The State IMF tabulations for a year are unavailable until about 18 months after the end of the year; therefore, the State estimates that are based on the IMF data for a year are first derived from the extrapolation of the data for the previous year by the relative change in the State estimates of nonfarm personal income.

57. See “Fiduciary” and “Persons” in the “Glossary.”

tions are published annually by the IRS in *Statistics of Income*. Although these data exclude the dividends that are retained by fiduciaries, they are used because they reflect the geographic distribution of the individuals on whose behalf the dividends are received.

### Personal Interest Income

Personal interest income is the interest income that is received by individuals, by nonprofit institutions, and by estates and trusts.

Personal interest income accounted for about 12 percent of total personal income at the national level in 1993 (table D). The State estimates of personal interest income consist of the estimates of monetary interest income and of imputed interest income. Monetary interest accounted for more than 5 percent of total personal income, and imputed interest accounted for about 6.5 percent.

#### Monetary interest income

The State estimates of monetary interest income consist of the estimates of the interest that is reportable for Federal individual income tax, the estimates of the interest received by individuals from municipal bonds issued by State and local governments, the estimates of the net interest accrued on unredeemed series E, EE, H, and HH bonds that are issued by the Federal Government and that are owned by individuals, the estimates of the interest received by nonprofit institutions, and the estimates of the interest retained by fiduciaries.

**Reportable interest income.**—The State estimates of the interest that is reportable for Federal individual income tax are based on the IMF data for interest that are supplemented by a series prepared from the IMF data for dividends.<sup>59</sup> The supplementation is necessary because the reportable interest that is received by individuals from regulated investment companies, such as money market mutual funds, is reported as dividend income on IRS form 1040. Therefore, the data for this portion of interest income are included in the IMF dividends series rather than in the IMF interest series.

The State estimates are prepared in four steps. First, the national ratio of the estimate of the reportable interest received by individuals from investment companies to the sum of the estimate of this interest and the

59. The estimates of the reportable interest include the interest accrued on individual retirement accounts and other tax-deferred savings accounts in the year in which the interest is earned, but the IMF data do not include this interest, because it is reported as part of taxable withdrawals, not as interest, in the year in which the funds are withdrawn

estimate of the dividends received by individuals is calculated.<sup>60</sup> Second, this ratio is multiplied by the IMF dividends for each State to yield a State approximation of the interest that is reported as dividends. Third, the State approximations are added to the IMF State tabulations of interest to yield preliminary State estimates of the reportable interest. Fourth, the national estimate of the reportable interest is allocated to the States in proportion to the preliminary estimates.

**Interest income received from municipal bonds.**—Because State data are unavailable, the national estimate of the tax-exempt interest from municipal bonds is allocated to States in proportion to a series derived from the number of high-income households from the 1980 and the 1990 Census of Population. The allocators for the State estimates for 1987–89 were interpolated from the data from the censuses, and the estimates for 1990 are based on the data from the 1990 Census. The allocators for the State estimates for 1991–93 were extrapolated from the 1990 data by the relative change in the civilian population.

**Net accrued interest income from Federal Government savings bonds.**—The State estimates of the net accrued interest on unredeemed series E, EE, H, and HH bonds are prepared in two steps.<sup>61</sup> First, the national estimate of the total interest accrued on savings bonds during a year is allocated to the States in proportion to the value of the unredeemed bonds at the end of the year, and the national estimate of the accrued interest realized from bonds redeemed during the year is allocated to the States in proportion to the value of the unredeemed bonds at the end of the preceding year.<sup>62</sup> Second, the State estimate of the realized interest is subtracted from the State estimate of the total accrued interest to yield the State estimate of the net accrued interest.

60. The national estimate of the reportable interest that is received by individuals from these companies is prepared as part of the reconciliation of personal income and adjusted gross income. See Thae S. Park, "Relationship Between Personal Income and Adjusted Gross Income, 1991–92," SURVEY 74 (August 1994): 51–53.

61. The net accrued interest is the excess of the interest accrued on the bonds during the year over the accrued interest that was realized from the bonds redeemed during the year.

The interest accrued on unredeemed bonds is treated as if it were received by individuals as it accrues because it is available to the individuals.

The realized accrued interest is considered part of reportable interest in the year that the bond is redeemed.

According to Federal tax laws, the holders of these bonds may report the interest as it accrues, or they may report the accrued interest when the bonds are redeemed. It is assumed that the interest is usually reported when the bonds are redeemed.

62. The State data series for the value of the unredeemed bonds are tabulated by the Bond Division of the Department of the Treasury.

***Interest income received by nonprofit institutions.***—Because State data are unavailable, the national estimate is allocated to the States in proportion to the annual State estimates of the civilian population.

***Interest income retained by fiduciaries.***—The State estimates are based on tabulations of State data from the entry “income from estates and trusts” in “Schedule E: Supplemental Income” of form 1040. These tabulations are published annually in *Statistics of Income*.

### **Imputed interest income**

Imputed interest received by persons consists of the net investment income that is received by life insurance carriers and private noninsured pension plans, which is attributed to persons in the year in which it is earned, and the imputed interest that is received by persons from investment companies and from depository institutions, which represents the value of financial services for which persons are not charged.<sup>63</sup> Life insurance carriers and private noninsured pension funds account for more than 58 percent of the imputed interest income.

Because State data are unavailable, the national estimates of these subcomponents are allocated to States in proportion to a related series.<sup>64</sup> The national estimate of the net investment income from life insurance carriers and the national estimate of imputed interest from investment companies and depository institutions are allocated to States in proportion to the State estimates of reportable interest. The national estimate of the net investment income from private pension plans is allocated to States in proportion to the State estimates of employer contributions to these funds.<sup>65</sup>

## **Rental Income of Persons**

The rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment consists of the monetary current-production income of persons from the rental of real property; the royalties received by persons from patents, copyrights, and rights to natural resources; and the imputed rental income received by owner-occupants of nonfarm

63. For additional information, see “Imputation” in the “Technical Notes.”

64. The available State data for the deposits at most types of depository institutions do not reflect the State distribution of the imputed interest that is received by persons, because personal deposits are indistinguishable from corporate deposits in these data.

65. The State estimates of the contributions were prepared in three steps. First, the national estimate of these contributions for 1979 for each SIC two-digit industry was allocated to States in proportion to wages and salaries by State of residence of the employee for the industry from the 1980 Census of Population. Second, the 1979 State estimates for the industries were summed to obtain State all-industry estimates. Third, the 1979 State all-industry estimates were extrapolated by the annual State estimates of the civilian population to obtain estimates for 1980–93.

dwellings.<sup>66</sup> The rental income of persons excludes the monetary rental income received by persons who are primarily engaged in the real estate business.<sup>67</sup>

The national estimate of the rental income of persons was less than 0.5 percent of total personal income in 1993 (table D). Monetary rental income accounted for slightly less than 1 percent of total personal income, and imputed rental income accounted for –0.5 percent.

The national and State estimates of monetary rental income and of imputed rental income include adjustments for damage to real estate that is caused by disasters, such as hurricanes and floods. However, the national estimates of monetary rent and of imputed rent that are allocated to States exclude the adjustments for disasters; these adjustments are assigned to States on the basis of data from the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

### **Monetary rental income**

The State estimates of monetary rental income consist of the estimates of the net rents and royalties that are received by individuals, the estimates of the net rents and royalties that are received by nonprofit institutions, and the estimates of the net rents and royalties retained by fiduciaries.

***Net rents and royalties received by individuals.***—Because the available State data are unreliable, the national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to the tabulations of data for gross rents and royalties from the IMF.<sup>68</sup>

***Net rents and royalties received by nonprofit institutions.***—Because State data are unavailable, the national estimate is allocated to the States in proportion to the annual State estimates of the civilian population.

***Net rents and royalties retained by fiduciaries.***—The State estimates are based on tabulations by State of data from the entry “income from estates and trusts” in “Schedule E: Supplemental Income” of IRS form 1040.

### **Imputed rental income**

The imputed rental income received by the owner-occupants of nonfarm dwellings is an estimate of the

66. The imputed rental income received by the owner-occupants of farm dwellings is included in farm proprietors’ income.

67. The rental income received by those in the real estate business is included in nonfarm proprietors’ income.

68. The available IRS data for net rents are unreliable as a basis for the estimation of monetary rent because of large sampling errors in the data for the less populous States and because the depreciation expenses used for the tax reporting for rental income differ sharply from the depreciation expenses used in the national income and product accounts.

net return to home ownership. The inclusion of this income in personal income is based on the premise that the owner-occupants are in the rental business and that they are renting the houses in which they live to themselves.<sup>69</sup>

The State estimates of imputed rent consist of the estimates of the imputed rent received by the owner-occupants of mobile homes and the estimates of the imputed rent received by the owner-occupants of all other nonfarm dwellings.

**Imputed rent from mobile homes.**—The national estimates of imputed rent from mobile homes for 1987–89 were allocated to States in proportion to a series derived from the interpolation of the State estimates for 1980 and those for 1990.

The State estimates for 1980 were allocated from the national estimate for 1980 by the number of mobile homes from the 1980 Census of Housing, and the State estimates for 1990, by the number from the 1990 census.<sup>70</sup> The 1991–93 national estimates were allocated to States in proportion to the 1990 estimates.

**Imputed rent from all other nonfarm dwellings.**—The national estimates for 1987–89 were allocated to States in proportion to a series derived from the interpolations of the State estimates for 1980 and those for 1990.<sup>71</sup> The 1980 and the 1990 State estimates were derived from the allocation of the national estimates by State estimates of the gross rental value of owner-occupied, single-family nonfarm dwellings, which were derived from data from the censuses of housing.<sup>72</sup>

The State estimates for 1991–93 were prepared in two steps. First, preliminary State estimates were extrapolated from the 1990 State estimates by the relative change in the estimates of nonfarm personal income for 1991–93.<sup>73</sup> Second, the national estimates for 1991–93 were allocated to States in proportion to the preliminary estimates.

69. See “Imputation” in the “Technical Notes.”

70. In the censuses, the number of mobile homes includes trailers, which do not yield imputed rent. However, the number of trailers is too small to significantly affect the estimates of imputed rent for the mobile homes.

71. The interpolations were partly based on data for the four census regions from the Census Bureau’s biennial American Housing Survey.

72. For 1980 and for 1990, the State estimates of the gross rental value were calculated in three steps. First, the estimate of the market value of the dwellings in each value-size range for a State was calculated as the product of the number of dwellings and the median value of the dwellings in the State. Second, the State estimate of the market value for each range was multiplied by the national mean contract rent for the rented dwellings in that range to yield the estimate of the gross rental value for the range in the State. Third, the estimates for the ranges for the State were summed to yield the State estimate of the gross rental value.

73. The annual estimates of nonfarm personal income were derived from the quarterly State estimates of nonfarm personal income.

The extrapolation also used data for the four census regions from the Census Bureau’s 1991 American Housing Survey.

## Transfer Payments

Transfer payments are income payments to persons for which no current services are performed. They are payments by government and business to individuals and nonprofit institutions serving individuals.<sup>74</sup>

74. Transfer payments from the rest of the world are netted against similar payments to the rest of the world, and the net payments, termed “personal transfer payments to rest of the world (net),” are entered in the national income and products accounts as part of personal outlays.

**Table E.—Transfer Payments by Component and Total Personal Income for the United States, 1993**

	Millions of dollars	Percent of total personal income
<b>Total personal income</b> .....	<b>5,359,589</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Transfer payments</b> .....	<b>912,331</b>	<b>17.02</b>
Government payments to individuals .....	872,705	16.28
Retirement and disability insurance benefit payments .....	439,955	8.21
Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance payments .....	297,921	5.56
Railroad retirement and disability payments .....	7,825	.15
Federal civilian employees retirement payments ...	35,737	.67
Military retirement payments .....	26,344	.49
State and local government employee retirement payments .....	56,596	1.06
Workers' compensation benefits .....	11,282	.21
Other government disability insurance payments <sup>1</sup> .....	3,816	.07
Medical payments <sup>2</sup> .....	282,684	5.27
Income maintenance benefit payments .....	86,621	1.62
Supplemental security income (SSI) payments .....	24,673	.46
Aid to families with dependent children .....	23,948	.45
Food stamps .....	22,213	.41
Other income maintenance <sup>3</sup> .....	15,787	.29
Unemployment insurance benefit payments .....	34,609	.65
State unemployment compensation .....	33,301	.62
Unemployment compensation of Federal civilian employees .....	428	.01
Unemployment compensation of railroad employees .....	70	0
Unemployment compensation of veterans .....	735	.01
Other unemployment compensation <sup>4</sup> .....	75	0
Veterans benefit payments .....	19,364	.36
Veterans pension and disability benefit payments .	16,628	.31
Educational assistance to veterans, dependents, and survivors <sup>5</sup> .....	802	.01
Veterans life insurance benefit payments .....	1,890	.04
Other assistance to veterans <sup>6</sup> .....	44	0
Federal education and training assistance payments (other than for veterans) <sup>7</sup> .....	8,256	.15
Other government payments to individuals <sup>8</sup> .....	1,216	.02
Payments to nonprofit institutions .....	22,784	.43
Federal Government payments .....	5,761	.11
State and local government payments <sup>9</sup> .....	11,103	.21
Business payments .....	5,920	.11
Business payments to individuals <sup>10</sup> .....	16,842	.31

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Includes temporary disability payments, black lung disability payments, and Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation payments.

2. Consists of medicare payments, medical vendor payments, and CHAMPUS payments.

3. Consists of general assistance, emergency assistance, foster care payments, earned income tax credits, and low-income energy assistance.

4. Includes trade adjustment assistance payments.

5. Includes veterans readjustment benefit payments and educational assistance to spouses and children of disabled or deceased veterans.

6. Includes payments to paraplegics, payments for autos and other conveyances for disabled veterans, veterans aid, and veterans bonuses.

7. Includes Federal fellowship payments (National Science Foundation fellowships and traineeships), subsistence payments to State maritime academy cadets, and other Federal fellowships), interest payments on guaranteed student loans, higher education student assistance, and Job Corps payments.

8. Consists of Bureau of Indian Affairs payments; education exchange payments; compensation of survivors of public safety officers; compensation of victims of crime; Japanese interns redress payments; compensation of victims of Hurricanes Hugo, Andrew, and Iniki, and the Loma Prieta Earthquake; and Alaska Permanent Fund payments.

9. Consists of foster care payments to institutions, educational assistance payments, and payments for employment and training.

10. Consists of personal injury payments to individuals other than employees and other business transfer payments.

Transfer payments accounted for almost 17 percent of total personal income at the national level in 1993 (table E).

Estimates are prepared for approximately 50 subcomponents of transfer payments.<sup>75</sup> The subcomponents are classified by source—government or business—and they may also be classified by recipient—individuals or non-profit institutions. In this discussion, transfer payments are grouped into three major components—government payments to individuals, government and business payments to nonprofit institutions serving individuals, and business payments to individuals.

At the State level, approximately 90 percent of the estimates of transfer payments are derived from data for the payments. The remaining 10 percent are allocations of the national estimates in proportion either to data that are related to the components or to the most relevant population series.

Most of the State estimates of transfer payments are based on data for a calendar year, but some of the estimates are based on data for fiscal years. When data for fiscal years are used, the data for the 2 fiscal years that overlap the calendar year are averaged to yield the data for the calendar year.

This section is organized according to the order of the presentation of the components and subcomponents in table E. Each estimated item is briefly defined, and the preparation of the State estimates is described.

## Government Payments to Individuals

Transfer payments by government to individuals accounted for more than 95 percent of total transfer payments at the national level in 1993.

### Retirement and disability insurance payments

Government payments of retirement and disability insurance benefits to individuals accounted for more than 48 percent of total transfer payments at the national level in 1993.

**Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance payments.**—These benefits, popularly known as social security, consist mainly of monthly payments received by retired and disabled workers, dependents, and survivors and of lump-sum payments received by survivors.

The State estimates of the OASDI benefits consist of the estimates for four categories of these payments. The estimate for each category is based on annual tabulations

of the payments from the Social Security Administration (SSA).

**Railroad retirement and disability payments.**—These benefits are received by retired and disabled railroad employees and their survivors under the Federal program of retirement insurance for railroad employees, who are not covered by OASDI.

The State estimates are based on fiscal year tabulations of the benefits disbursed by the Railroad Retirement Board.

**Federal civilian employee retirement and disability payments.**—These benefits are received by retired Federal Government employees and their survivors, and they include the lump-sum withdrawals of funds contributed by former employees. The benefits are received from the following retirement plans: The Civil Service Retirement System (which covers most employees hired before 1984); the Basic Benefit Plan of the Federal Employees Retirement System (which covers most employees hired after 1983); and special contributory and noncontributory retirement plans, such as those of the Foreign Service, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The national estimate of these payments is allocated to States in proportion to data for the payments for September from the Office of Personnel Management.

**Military retirement payments.**—These benefits are received by retired military personnel, including Coast Guard personnel, and their survivors.

The national estimates for the services are combined, and the combined estimate is then allocated to States in proportion to the payments data for September that are provided each year by the Department of Defense.

**State and local government employee retirement payments.**—These benefits consist of lump-sum payments, withdrawals, and monthly payments that are received by retired State and local government employees and their survivors.

The State estimates of these payments are based on fiscal year data from *Finances of Employee-Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments*, which is published annually by the Census Bureau.

**Workers' compensation.**—These benefits consist of the payments that are received by individuals with employment-related injuries and illnesses and by the survivors of individuals who died from employment-related causes. The payments are from both Federal and State government funds.

75. The State estimates of transfer payments in subcomponent detail for 1948–93 are available from the Regional Economic Information System. See the "Introduction" and the sample table SA35 in Appendix A.

The State estimates of the payments received from the Federal fund, which covers only Federal civilian employees, are based on payments data from the Department of Labor.

Compensation payments to both public and private employees from State-administered workers' compensation funds consist of the payments received under exclusively State-administered workers' compensation insurance programs, the payments received under State-administered insurance programs that compete with private insurance programs, and the payments received under the State-administered programs for second-injury funds.<sup>76</sup>

The State estimates of these benefits are derived from fiscal year data for the payments from State workers' compensation funds by the State of work from the Census Bureau's annual *State Government Finances*. These data are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis by BEA.

**Other government retirement and disability insurance payments.**—These benefits consist of the payments of temporary disability benefits, the payments of black lung benefits, and the payments of benefits from the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation.

**Temporary disability benefits** are the benefits received by workers who are unemployed because of nonoccupational illnesses or injuries. These benefits are from State-administered programs only in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island.

The State estimates are based on payments data from the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor.

**Black lung benefits** are the benefits received by the coal miners who are totally disabled by black lung disease (pneumoconiosis) and by the eligible survivors of miners whose deaths were caused by the disease. Individuals whose eligibility was established before July 1973 receive their benefits from the SSA; those whose eligibility was established since June 1973 receive benefits from the Department of Labor.

The State estimates of payments are based on State data from both agencies.

**Pension Benefit Guaranty benefits** are paid by the revolving fund of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) to individuals whose PBGC-insured pensions cannot be paid by the private pension plans that are liable for the benefits.

<sup>76</sup> Second-injury funds underwrite the risk of a subsequent work-related injury to an already disabled worker. Therefore, the liability of the employer of a disabled worker is limited to the liability for the impairment resulting from the injury sustained during the present employment. The difference between the compensation for the full impairment and the employer's liability is paid out of the second-injury fund.

The national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to OASDI payments, which are assumed to reflect the geographic distribution of the retired population.

### Medical payments

Medical payments accounted for almost 31 percent of total transfer payments at the national level in 1993.

**Medicare payments.**—These benefits are Federal Government payments made through intermediaries to beneficiaries for the care provided to individuals under the medicare program.

The State estimates of the payments under the medicare provisions for hospital insurance and supplementary medical insurance are based on the amounts that are paid as reimbursement for hospital and medical expenses and that are reported by the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). Because the receipt of these data lag, the estimates for 1993 are based on the data for 1992.

**Medical vendor payments.**—These medical benefits are received by low-income individuals; the benefits are called vendor payments because they are measured as the payments to the vendors of the medical services. These payments consist mainly of the payments made through intermediaries to the vendors for care provided to individuals under the federally assisted, State-administered medicaid program, but these payments also include payments made under the general assistance medical programs of State and local governments.

The State estimates of the payments made under the medicaid program are based on payments data from HCFA. The State estimates of payments made under the general assistance medical programs are based on payments data that are obtained from the State departments of social services by HCFA.

**Military medical insurance payments.**—These benefits are vendor payments made under the Civilian Health and Medical Plan of the Uniformed Services program for the medical care of dependents of active duty military personnel and of retired military personnel and their dependents at nonmilitary medical facilities.

The State estimates are based on payments data from the Department of Defense.

### Income maintenance payments

Income maintenance payments accounted for about 9.5 percent of total transfer payments at the national level in 1993.

**Supplemental security income payments.**—These benefits consist of the payments received by the aged, the blind, and the disabled from both the Federal Government and State governments.

The State estimates consist of the estimates of the Federal Government payments of basic benefits and the estimates of the State government payments of supplemental benefits. Both of these estimates are based on data that are published in *Monthly Benefit Statistics* and the *Social Security Bulletin* by SSA.

**Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC).**—These benefits are payments to low-income families under the State-administered AFDC program that receives Federal matching funds.

The State estimates are based on unpublished quarterly data for these payments from the SSA.

**Food stamps.**—These benefits are measured as the value of the food stamps issued to qualifying low-income households in order to supplement their ability to purchase food. Eligibility is determined by the State authorities' interpretation of Federal regulations; the U.S. Department of Agriculture pays the cost of the stamps.

The State estimates are based on tabulations of the value of the distributed stamps from the Department of Agriculture.

**Other income maintenance payments.**—These benefits consist of general assistance payments, emergency assistance payments, foster care payments, earned income tax credits, and energy assistance payments.

**General assistance payments** are the benefits received from State and local governments by low-income individuals and families who do not qualify for help under federally supported programs.<sup>77</sup>

The State estimates are based on payments data from the various State departments of social services.

**Emergency assistance payments** are the benefits received by families who have at least one child and who are not covered by AFDC. Under this federally assisted program, each family is eligible only once every 12 months and is covered for a maximum of 30 days. The participation of the States in this program is optional; currently, about half of the States participate.

The State estimates are based on unpublished data for the payments from the SSA.

**Foster care payments** are received from State and local governments by families caring for foster children under a federally aided program. These pay-

ments consist of the payments made under government supervision.<sup>78</sup>

The State estimates for 1987–93 were extrapolated from 1969 data for these payments by the annual estimates of AFDC payments. The 1969 data were from the National Center for Social Statistics of the Department of Health and Human Services.

**Earned income tax credits** are Federal income tax refunds to low-income workers who have minor children. Eligibility for the tax credits is determined by the size of the adjusted gross income, or the earned income, and by certain household characteristics. The portion of the credit that is counted as a transfer payment is calculated as the excess of the tax credit over the tax liability.

The State estimates are derived from tabulations of the amount of payments disbursed to the residents of each State from the Internal Revenue Service.

**Energy assistance payments** consist of the cash benefits received by needy households and the vendor payments to suppliers to help defray the cost of home heating, cooling, and weatherization under the federally funded and State-administered energy assistance programs.

The State estimates are based on payments data published by the SSA.

### Unemployment insurance payments

Unemployment insurance payments accounted for about 3.9 percent of transfer payments at the national level in 1993.

**State unemployment compensation.**—These benefits consist mainly of the payments received by individuals under State-administered unemployment insurance (UI) programs, but they include the special benefits authorized by Federal legislation for periods of high unemployment.<sup>79</sup> The provisions that govern the eligibility, the timing, and the amount of the payments vary among the States, but the provisions that govern the coverage and the financing are uniform nationally.

Under the Federal-State UI system, an unemployed individual who lives in one State may be eligible for UI benefits from another State.<sup>80</sup> Therefore, the estimate for each State is calculated as the total payments by a State minus the payments by that State to the residents

78. The payments made under the supervision of nonprofit institutions are included in government payments to nonprofit institutions.

79. The program for Federal civilian employees and that for veterans are administered by the States, but the benefits are classified in other subcomponents of unemployment insurance payments.

80. The State of the resident handles the claim and then sends it to the State that is responsible for paying the benefits.

77. The Federal Government neither funds nor regulates these programs.

of other States plus the payments by other States to the residents of that State. The State estimates are based on the data for the payments from the Employment and Training Administration.

***Unemployment compensation of railroad employees.***—These benefits are received by workers who are unemployed because of sickness or because work is unavailable in the railroad industry and in related industries, such as carrier affiliates. This UI program is administered by the Railroad Retirement Board under a Federal program that is applicable throughout the Nation.

The State estimates are based on fiscal year data for these payments from the retirement board.

***Unemployment compensation of Federal civilian employees.***—These benefits are received by former Federal employees under a Federal program administered by the State employment security agencies.

The State estimates are based on data for the payments from the agencies.

***Unemployment compensation of veterans.***—These benefits are received by unemployed veterans who have recently separated from military service and who are not eligible for military retirement benefits; the compensation is paid under a Federal program that is administered by the State employment security agencies.

The State estimates are based on payments data from the agencies.

***Trade adjustment allowances.***—These benefits are received by workers who are unemployed because of the adverse economic effects of international trade arrangements on employment.

The State estimates are based on calendar year data for these payments that are tabulated by “petition” (location of plant) from the Department of Labor, which administers the program. The estimates are adjusted for residence in order to approximate a geographic distribution that reflects the place of the receipt of the benefits.

### **Payments to veterans**

Payments to veterans accounted for about 2.1 percent of total transfer payments at the national level in 1993.

***Veterans pension and disability payments.***—These benefits consist mainly of the payments that are received by veterans with service-connected disabilities and by the survivors of military personnel who died of service-connected causes. In addition, these benefits include the payments that are received by war veterans who are 65

years old or older, who have nonservice-connected disabilities, who are permanently and totally disabled, and who meet specified income requirements.

The State estimates are based on the data for these payments from the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA).

***Educational assistance to veterans, dependents, and survivors.***—These benefits are the payments of the allowances for tuition and other educational costs that are received by veterans and by the spouses and the children of disabled and deceased veterans.

The State estimates are based on data for these payments from the DVA.

***Veterans life insurance payments.***—These benefits consist of the payments received by the beneficiaries of veterans life insurance policies and the dividends received by the policyholders from the five veterans life insurance programs administered by the DVA.

The State estimates are based on data for these benefits from the DVA.

***Other payments to veterans.***—These benefits consist of the Federal Government payments received by paraplegics and by certain other disabled veterans to purchase automobiles and other conveyances, the State and local government payments of assistance to indigent veterans, and the State and local government payments of bonuses to veterans.

The State estimates of the Federal Government payments are based on data for these payments from the DVA. The State estimates of the State and local government payments of assistance and of bonuses are based on fiscal year data from the Census Bureau’s annual *State Government Finances*.

### **Federal Government education and training payments**

Federal Government payments for education and training accounted for about 0.9 percent of total transfer payments at the national level in 1993.<sup>81</sup>

***Federal fellowships.***—These benefits consist of the payments to outstanding science students who receive National Science Foundation (NSF) grants, the subsistence payments to the cadets at the six State maritime academies, and the payments for all other Federal fellowships.

81. The large portion of the payments under most of these programs are made to the school that the recipient attends. The payment is classified as a transfer payment to a nonprofit institution if the school is privately administered and as a government grant-in-aid or as a government purchase of services if the school is publicly administered.

The State estimates of the payments to the recipients of NSF grants are based on annual NSF tabulations of the number of students receiving fellowships at each institution.

The State estimates of the subsistence payments to the cadets are based on payments data for each academy. The amount of the payment is assigned to the State in which each academy is located.

The national estimates of the payments to the recipients of all other Federal fellowships are allocated to States in proportion to the civilian population, because of the lack of pertinent data.

**Higher education student assistance.**—These benefits consist of the Federal payments, called Pell Grants, for an undergraduate education for students with low incomes.

The State estimates are based on tabulations of annual data for these payments by the location of the educational institution from the Department of Education.

**Job Corps payments.**—These benefits are primarily the allowances for living expenses received by economically disadvantaged individuals who are between the ages of 16 and 21 and who are enrolled in the designated vocational and educational training programs. These benefits also include the adjustment allowances received by trainees upon the successful completion of their training.

The State estimates are based on tabulations from ETA of the amount of allowances and allotments disbursed to the enrollees.

**Interest payments on guaranteed student loans.**—These payments are made by the Department of Education to commercial lending institutions on behalf of the individuals who receive low-interest, deferred-payment loans from these institutions in order to pay the expenses of higher education.

The national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to the number of individuals enrolled in institutions of higher education from the Department of Education.

### **Other government payments to individuals**

Other government transfer payments to individuals accounted for about 0.1 percent of total personal income at the national level in 1993.

**Compensation of survivors of public safety officers.**—These benefits are payments to the survivors of State and local government employees, such as police officers and fire fighters, who were killed in the line of

duty; the payments are made under a Federal program. Until 1988, the payment was a lump sum of \$50,000 for each claim; in 1988, the payment was \$100,000. Since 1988, it has been \$100,000 plus an allowance for the increase in consumer prices.

The national estimate is allocated to States by the tabulations of the number of claims by State from the Department of Justice.

**Compensation of victims of crime.**—These benefits consist of State and local government payments to crime victims and to vendors on behalf of crime victims. Currently, about three-fourths of the States have the programs for these payments.

The national estimate of total payments is allocated to States in proportion to information assembled by the Crime Victims Board of the New York State Executive Department.

**Alaska Permanent Fund payments.**—These benefits are the disbursements of investment income to the residents of Alaska from the Alaska Permanent Fund. The fund, which is derived from oil revenues, pays a portion of its net investment income to every resident.

The State estimate is the amount that is paid and that is reported by the State.

**Disaster relief payments.**—These benefits are the Federal payments to the victims of disasters, such as hurricanes and earthquakes.

The State estimates are based on information from the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The estimates for 1989–91 include the payments to the victims of Hurricane Hugo and of the Loma Prieta earthquake. The estimates for 1992–93 include the payments to the victims of Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki; the estimates for 1993 also include the payments to the victims of the floods in the Midwest.

**Japanese interns redress payments.**—These benefits are the Federal payments to the American citizens of Japanese descent who were interned during World War II. The payments began in 1990.

The State estimates are based on the tabulations of the these payments by ZIP Code area from the Department of Justice. These tabulations are summed to States by BEA.

**Federal educational exchange payments.**—These benefits are payments to students who participate in the Fulbright scholarship program and in other international educational exchange programs.

In the absence of any pertinent data, the national estimates are allocated to States in proportion to the civilian population.

**Bureau of Indian Affairs payments.**—These benefits are the payments to American Indians for educational and social services that are not available to them from State or local agencies.

The State estimates are based on data for these payments from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

### **Payments to Nonprofit Institutions Serving Individuals**

Transfer payments to nonprofit institutions serving individuals by Federal, State, and local governments and by business accounted for about 2.2 percent of total transfer payments income at the national level in 1993.

#### **Federal Government payments**

These payments consist mainly of the payments to private nonprofit hospitals for hospital construction and the payments to private educational institutions on behalf of the recipients of Federal fellowships, Pell grants, and other education and training programs.<sup>82</sup>

Because State-level data are unavailable, the national estimate is allocated to the States in proportion to the civilian population.

#### **State and local government payments**

These payments consist of the payments for foster care and for job training by State and local governments and the payments for educational assistance by State governments.

**Payments for foster care.**—These payments are made to the private nonprofit agencies that supervise foster care.

The State estimates for 1987–93 were extrapolated from 1969 data for these payments by the annual estimates of AFDC payments. The 1969 data are from the National Center for Social Statistics of the Department of Health and Human Services.

**Job Training Partnership Act payments.**—These payments are made to the private nonprofit institutions that provide job training under a work-study program funded by the Federal Government. Because State-level data are unavailable, the national estimate is allocated to the States in proportion to the civilian population.

<sup>82</sup> These payments exclude the payments to private educational institutions for research and development under Federal contracts, which are treated as government purchases.

**Educational assistance.**—This assistance consists of payments to private nonprofit educational institutions for educational assistance other than under the Job Training Partnership Act. The State estimates are based on data for State government expenditures for “other education assistance and subsidies” from the Census Bureau’s annual *State Government Finances*.

#### **Business payments**

These transfer payments include the corporate gifts of money, securities, and real property to nonprofit institutions serving individuals.

Because State-level data are unavailable, the national estimate is allocated to the States in proportion to the estimates of the wage and salary disbursements of membership organizations, many of which are nonprofit institutions that receive transfer payments from businesses.

### **Business Payments to Individuals**

Business transfer payments to individuals accounted for about 2.2 percent of total transfer payments at the national level in 1993.

These payments consist primarily of personal-injury liability payments to individuals other than employees.

Because pertinent data are unavailable, the national estimates are allocated to States in proportion to the civilian population.

### **Personal Contributions for Social Insurance**

Personal contributions for social insurance includes the payments by employees, by the self-employed, and by other individuals who participate in the following programs: Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) (social security); hospital insurance (HI) and supplementary medical insurance (medicare); railroad retirement; government employee retirement; State unemployment insurance; temporary disability insurance; and veterans life insurance.

These contributions accounted for about 4.9 percent of personal income at the national level in 1993 (table F).

The self-employed pay their contributions with their quarterly payments of estimated Federal individual income taxes. Most of the payments of the contributions by employees—like their payments of income taxes on wages and salaries—are withheld at the source of the disbursement of the wages and salaries.

However, payments of personal contributions, unlike tax payments, are excluded from personal income: The contributions are subtracted from the sum of the other components of personal income.<sup>83</sup> In contrast, the tax payments are treated as part of personal income—as if the income from which the payments are withheld were first received by the employee and then paid to the government; this treatment is consistent with the definition of personal income as a before-tax measure.

### Contributions for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and hospital insurance

The estimates of the payments of the contributions for OASDI and HI consist of the estimates of the payments by the employees and the estimates of the payments by the self employed.

**Contributions by employees.**—These contributions are made by the employees of private sector employers and the employees of Federal, State, and local governments who are covered by, and who therefore contribute to, the OASDI and HI programs.

Most of the employees of private sector employers except railroad companies and of State and local governments are covered by, and contribute to, both the OASDI and HI programs. The employees of the railroad industry are covered by the HI program but not by the OASDI program.

All employees of the Federal Government except those who are covered by the Civil Service Retirement

83. See “Personal contributions for social insurance” and “Wage and salary disbursements” in the “Glossary.”

**Table F.—Personal Contributions for Social Insurance by Component and Total Personal Income of the United States, 1993**

	Millions of dollars	Percent of total personal income
<b>Total personal income</b> <sup>1</sup> .....	<b>5,359,589</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Less: Personal contributions for social insurance</b> <sup>2</sup> ...	<b>260,682</b>	<b>4.86</b>
Contributions to old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance .....	218,257	4.07
Employee contributions .....	194,592	3.63
Self-employed contributions .....	23,665	.44
Railroad employee retirement contributions .....	1,269	.02
Federal civilian employee retirement contributions .....	4,616	.09
State and local government employee retirement contributions .....	17,151	.32
State unemployment insurance and temporary disability contributions .....	3,370	.06
Supplementary medical insurance contributions .....	15,218	.28
Veterans life insurance contributions .....	801	.01

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Total personal income is the sum of the components of personal income (tables A-E) less personal contributions for social insurance.

2. The amounts and the percentages of personal contributions and its components are shown as absolute values in order to indicate the size of the component that is being estimated.

System are covered by the OASDI program. All Federal Government employees are covered by, and contribute to, the HI program.

The State estimates of the contributions of employees consist of the estimates of the contributions by the civilian employees of all industries and governments and the estimates of the contributions by military personnel.

The State estimates of the contributions by civilian employees are based on a 1-percent sample of data for these contributions from the *Social Security Bulletin: Annual Statistical Supplement*, which is published by the Social Security Administration. Because the State data for a year are not available until 2 years after the end of the year, the estimates for 1991 were extrapolated to 1992–93 by the change in the State estimates of wages and salaries for these employees.

Because State data for the contributions by military personnel are unavailable, the national estimate of these contributions is allocated to States in proportion to the estimates of military wage and salary disbursements excluding pay-in-kind.

**Contributions by the self-employed.**—All of the self-employed whose annual self-employment income exceeds \$400 are covered by, and contribute to, the OASDI program and the HI program.<sup>84</sup>

The State estimates of these contributions are based on a 1-percent sample of these contributions by the self-employed from the *Social Security Bulletin*. Because the State data for a year are not available until 2 years after the end of the year, the estimates for 1991 were extrapolated to 1992–93 by the change in the State estimates of nonfarm proprietors’ income.

### Contributions by employees for the other programs

**Contributions for railroad employee retirement insurance.**—Because State data for the contributions under this federally administered program are unavailable, the national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to the estimates of wages and salaries for these employees.

**Contributions for Federal civilian employee retirement.**—These contributions are the payments that are made by employees who are covered by, and who contribute to, the following retirement plans: The Civil Service Retirement System (which covers most employees hired before 1984); the Basic Benefit Plan of the Federal Employees Retirement System (which covers most employees hired after 1983); and special contributory retirement plans, such as that of the Foreign Service.

84. By definition, the self-employed exclude limited partners.

Because State data for these contributions are unavailable the national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to the estimates of wages and salaries for Federal civilian employees.

**Contributions for State and local government employee retirement.**—These contributions are the payments that are made by the State and local government employees who are covered by, and who contribute to, the State and local government employee retirement programs that are administered by government agencies. The State estimates of these contributions are based on fiscal year data from *Finances of Employee-Retirement Systems of State and Local Governments*, which is published by the Census Bureau.

**Contributions for State unemployment insurance and for temporary disability insurance.**—The contributions for State unemployment insurance consist of the payments by employees and those by employers in Alaska, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The estimate for each State is based on unpublished data from the State.

The contributions for temporary disability insurance are the payments by the employees who are covered by, and contribute to, the insurance programs in California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. The State estimates of these contributions are based on State data from the annual *State Government Finances*, which is published by the Census Bureau.

### **Contributions by others for supplementary medical insurance and veterans life insurance**

**Contributions for supplementary medical insurance.**—These contributions are the premiums that are paid by the individuals who are enrolled in the voluntary supplementary medical insurance part of medicare.

The national estimate of these contributions is allocated to States in proportion to the number of individuals who are enrolled in the program and whose premiums are not paid by State governments. The enrollment data are provided by the Health Care Financing Administration.

**Contributions for veterans life insurance.**—These contributions are the premiums that are paid by veterans for life insurance under the five life insurance programs administered by the Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA).

The State estimates of these contributions are based on summations of the data for the premiums from *Government Life Insurance Programs for Veterans and Members of the Services, Annual Report*, which is published by the DVA.

## **Residence Adjustments**

Personal income is a measure of income by place of residence. The place of residence of individuals is the State in which they live. The place of residence of quasi-individuals is defined for the measurement of personal income as the State and county of the residence of the individuals who benefit from the activities of the quasi-individuals or on whose behalf the income is received.

Consequently, the residence of military personnel is the State in which they live while they are on military assignment, not their permanent or legal State of residence. Thus, the income of military personnel on foreign assignment is excluded from the State and local area personal income series, because their residence is outside of the territorial limits of the United States.

The residence of seasonal migrant workers except those working in Alaska and those who are foreign-resident border workers is the State in which they live while they are working, not their usual State of residence. However, the residence of foreign citizens who live in the United States and who work for international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States is the country of which they are citizens.

These definitions of residence differ from some of those used by the Census Bureau, which provides source data that are used in the preparation of the estimates of the residence adjustment and the estimates of population that are used to calculate per capita personal income; for example, the residence of seasonal migrant workers is frequently reported to the Census Bureau as their usual State of residence rather than the State in which they are living and working on April 1 when the decennial census of population is taken.

The source data for most of the components of personal income are recorded, or treated as if they were recorded, on a place-of-residence basis. These components are transfer payments, personal dividend income, personal interest income, rental income of persons, and proprietors' income.<sup>85</sup>

However, most of the source data for the remaining three components, which compose more than 60 percent of personal income, are recorded by place of work. These components are wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and personal contributions for social insurance. Therefore, the initial estimates of most of the subcomponents of these three components are on

85. For specific information about the source data for the estimates of the major components, see the section "Geographic characteristics of the source data" in the introduction to "The Sources and Methods for the Annual Estimates."

a place-of-work basis. Consequently, these initial place-of-work estimates are adjusted so that they will be on a place-of-residence basis and so that the income of the recipients whose place of residence differs from their place of work will be correctly assigned to their State of residence.

Correctly assigning the place of residence of the recipient of the income is more important for the State estimates than for the national estimates. For the State estimates, the income of individuals who commute to work between States is especially important in large metropolitan areas that extend across State boundaries—for example, in the Washington, DC–MD–VA–WV metropolitan area.

The State estimates of the residence adjustment are prepared for the net labor earnings—or “income subject to adjustment”—of interstate commuters and for the wages and salaries of border workers. Income subject to adjustment is defined as wages and salaries plus other labor income minus the personal contributions for social insurance by employees.

### Procedure for the Income of Interstate Commuters

The State estimates of the residence adjustment for the income of interstate commuters for 1987–90 were calculated as the sum of the corresponding county estimates.

The State estimates for 1991–93 were calculated with interstate adjustment factors that were derived from the county estimates for 1991–92 and from the results of some of the intermediate calculations in the preparation of the county estimates for 1990–92.<sup>86</sup> Each factor gives the proportion of the income subject to adjustment (ISA) that was disbursed in one State and received by the residents of another State.<sup>87</sup>

The State estimates for 1991–93 were calculated in three steps. First, ISA by industry and total ISA were computed for a State from the estimates of the components of labor earnings for the State. Second, the ISA for the State was multiplied by the adjustment factors for the State of work to yield interstate flows that were both the outflows from the State of work and the inflows to each State of residence. Third, the outflows from each State were subtracted from the inflows to the State to yield the residence adjustment estimate for the income of interstate commuters.

86. For information about the derivation of the adjustment factors, call (202) 606-9282.

87. See footnote 95.

### Procedure for the income of intercounty commuters, 1987–92

The county estimates for 1990 were derived in two steps. First the preliminary estimate for each county was prepared. Second, the preliminary estimates for some counties were modified.

The 1990 estimates for most counties and the modified preliminary 1990 estimates were then extrapolated to obtain the county estimates for 1991–92. The extrapolation used two relevant series—one for the inflows of commuters’ earnings to each county and one for the outflows from each county. The county estimates for 1991–92 were derived by extrapolation because intercounty commuting data are available only from the decennial censuses of population. In addition, the estimates for 1987–89 were derived by interpolation between the estimates for 1980 and those for 1990.

**Preliminary estimates for 1990.**—The procedure that is used to prepare the estimates of the county residence adjustment for 1990 is illustrated by the following example of the calculation of the preliminary estimates for a two-county area that comprises counties  $f$  and  $g$ . The example is easily generalized to the calculation of the estimates for more complex areas.

The preliminary 1990 estimate of the residence adjustment estimate for county  $f$  ( $RA_f$ ) was calculated as the total 1990 inflows of the income subject to adjustment to county  $f$  from county  $g$  ( $IN_{f,g}$ ) minus the total 1990 outflows of the income subject to adjustment from county  $f$  to county  $g$  ( $OUT_{f,g}$ ).

$$RA_f = IN_{f,g} - OUT_{f,g}.$$

The estimates of  $IN_{f,g}$  and  $OUT_{f,g}$  were prepared in industrial detail.<sup>88</sup> The share ( $I_{f,k}$ ) of total wages or of other labor income (OLI) in a particular industry  $k$  in county  $g$  that were earned by residents of county  $f$  was used in the estimation of industry-level inflows to county  $f$ . Analogously, the share ( $O_{f,k}$ ) of wages or of OLI in a particular industry  $k$  in county  $f$  that were earned by residents of county  $g$  was used in the estimation of industry-level outflows from county  $f$ . Both  $I_{f,k}$  and  $O_{f,k}$  were calculated from journey-to-work (JTW) data on the number of wage and salary workers (W) and on their average wages (A) by county of work for each county of residence from the 1990 Census of Population.

88. The inflows and the outflows of wages and salaries and of other labor income were prepared for the private sector by Standard Industrial Classification divisions and for the public sector by Federal civilian, military, and State and local governments.

The inflows and the outflows of personal contributions were also calculated, but the calculations are at a more aggregated level because the estimates of the contributions by private-sector employees are not made by industry.

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{f,k} &= \frac{\text{wages earned in } g \text{ by residents of } f}{\text{total wages earned in } g} \\
 &= \frac{(W_{(f-g),k})(A_{(f-g),k})}{(W_{(f-g),k})(A_{(f-g),k}) + (W_{(g-g),k})(A_{(g-g),k})} \\
 O_{f,k} &= \frac{\text{wages earned in } f \text{ by residents of } g}{\text{total wages earned in } f} \\
 &= \frac{(W_{(g-f),k})(A_{(g-f),k})}{(W_{(g-f),k})(A_{(g-f),k}) + (W_{(f-f),k})(A_{(f-f),k})}
 \end{aligned}$$

Where two subscripts are used with an arrow, the first subscript identifies the place of residence, and the second identifies the place of work. For example,  $W_{(f-g),k}$  is the number of workers in industry  $k$  who lived in county  $f$  but who worked in county  $g$ .

The industry-level inflows to county  $f$  from county  $g$  ( $IN_{f,k}$ ) were calculated as the inflow ratio multiplied by the corresponding component of the income subject to adjustment (ISA) in industry  $k$  in county  $g$  ( $ISA_{g,k}$ ). The industry-level outflows from county  $f$  to county  $g$  ( $OUT_{f,k}$ ) were calculated as the outflow ratio multiplied by the ISA in industry  $k$  in county  $f$  ( $ISA_{f,k}$ ).

$$\begin{aligned}
 IN_{f,k} &= (I_{f,k})(ISA_{g,k}) \\
 OUT_{f,k} &= (O_{f,k})(ISA_{f,k}).
 \end{aligned}$$

Summing the inflows for all industries yields the total inflows to county  $f$  ( $IN_f$ ), and summing the outflows for all industries yields total outflows from county  $f$  ( $OUT_f$ ).

$$\begin{aligned}
 IN_f &= \sum_{k=1}^N IN_{f,k} \\
 OUT_f &= \sum_{k=1}^N OUT_{f,k}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**Modifying the preliminary 1990 estimates.**—The preliminary 1990 estimates of the residence adjustment for some counties were modified in three cases. In the first case, the estimates for each of the 1099 counties that are in clusters that have high rates of commuting among their constituent counties (mostly multicounty metropolitan areas) were modified to incorporate the 1989 distribution of wages and salaries from the 1990 census.<sup>89</sup> The estimates for these counties were modified because in numerous cases, the geographic coding

89. The 1989 distribution reflects the place of residence of the income recipients on April 1, 1990, not their place of residence when they received the wages and salaries.

by place of work of the JTW data and that of the source data for wages and salaries are inconsistent.<sup>90</sup>

First, the preliminary estimate of wages and salaries by place of residence for each county in each cluster was calculated as the estimate of wages and salaries by place of work plus the net residence adjustment for wages and salaries.<sup>91</sup> Second, the preliminary place-of-residence estimates of wages for the counties in each cluster were summed to a total estimate for the cluster. Third, the total estimate for each cluster was allocated to the counties of the cluster in proportion to the 1989 wage-and-salary distribution from the 1990 census in order to produce the modified preliminary estimates of wages and salaries by county of residence. Fourth, the modified preliminary estimate of the residence adjustment for each county in the cluster was calculated as the modified preliminary estimate of place-of-residence wages minus the preliminary estimate of place-of-residence wages plus the preliminary estimate of the residence adjustment.

The difference between the modified preliminary estimate of the residence adjustment and the preliminary estimate of the residence adjustment was expressed as a flow between pairs of counties in the same cluster in order to facilitate the extrapolation of the 1990 residence-adjustment estimates to 1991–92. In the simplest situation—a two-county cluster—the additional flow was assumed to be from the county with the negative difference to the county with the (exactly offsetting) positive difference.

In the second case, the preliminary estimate of the residence adjustment for each county in 139 pairs of adjacent counties that are not in a cluster was modified because the 1990 preliminary place-of-residence estimate of wages for one of the counties exceeded the place-of-residence measure of wages from the 1990 census by a substantial amount and because the census measure for the other county exceeded the preliminary estimate by a similar substantial amount. In order to facilitate the extrapolation of the 1990 residence-adjustment estimates to 1991–92, these adjacent-county modifications were also expressed as intercounty flows.

In the third case, the preliminary 1990 estimates of the residence adjustment for eight county equivalents (boroughs and census areas) in Alaska were modified to account for the large amounts of the ISA received by seasonal workers from out of State. The prelimi-

90. For example, the source data may attribute too much of the wages of a multi-establishment firm to the county in which a firm's main office is located; the source data for the wages of the personnel on a military base that extends across county boundaries may attribute the wages to one county, but the JTW data may attribute these wages to the other county.

91. Only the intercounty flows for wages and salaries were used in the calculation of the net residence adjustment.

nary estimates yielded place-of-residence estimates of wages and salaries that were so much higher than the comparable census data that they could not be an accurate reflection of only the wages of the permanent residents. In order to remove the excess amounts, the JTW-data-based outflows from these county equivalents to selected large counties in Washington, Oregon, and California were judgmentally increased.

**Extrapolating the 1990 estimates to 1991–92.**—The 1990 estimates of total inflows ( $IN_f^{1990}$ ) and the 1990 estimates of outflows by industry ( $OUT_{f,k}^{1990}$ ) were extrapolated to 1991–92.<sup>92</sup>

The changes in the intercounty commuting patterns after the 1990 census were incorporated into the estimates by the use of a change ratio ( $CHR_f$ ). The numerator of the ratio for county  $f$  is derived from the place-of-work estimates of ISA ( $ISA_f$ ) for all industries, and the denominator of the ratio is derived from tabulations of wages and salaries by place of residence from the Internal Revenue Service ( $IRS_f$ ).<sup>93</sup> The ratio for county  $f$  in the year  $t$  ( $CHR_f^t$ ) is

$$CHR_f^t = \frac{ISA_f^t / ISA_f^{1990}}{IRS_f^t / IRS_f^{1990}}.$$

The total 1990 inflows to county  $f$  were extrapolated to the year  $t$  on the basis of the inverse of  $CHR_f^t$  and of the change in  $IRS_f$  since 1990.

$$IN_f^t = (IN_f^{1990}) \left( \frac{IRS_f^t}{IRS_f^{1990}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{CHR_f^t} \right).$$

For each industry, the 1990 outflows from county  $f$  to county  $g$  were extrapolated to the year  $t$  on the basis of  $CHR_f^t$  and of the change in  $ISA_{f,k}$  for the industry since 1990.

$$OUT_{f,k}^t = (OUT_{f,k}^{1990}) \left( \frac{ISA_{f,k}^t}{ISA_{f,k}^{1990}} \right) (CHR_f^t).$$

92. The superscript 1990 was added to these expressions in order to distinguish the variables for 1990 from those for 1991–92; these variables are denoted in the following text and in the equations with the superscript  $t$ .

93. The county tabulations of the wages that are reported by individuals to the IRS and that are recorded by tax-filing address are available to BEA with a 1- or 2-year lag. These tabulations are used to prepare a series of wages and salaries that is used in the extrapolation of the 1990 estimates of inflows and of outflows.

The tabulations through 1991 were available for the preparation of the 1992 estimates.

This series was extrapolated to 1992 by a set of equations that relates the change in the IRS county tabulations to the changes in the county place-of-work estimates and to the change in the civilian population.

The final estimate of the net residence adjustment for the year  $t$  for each noncluster county and the preliminary estimate of the net residence adjustment for the year  $t$  for each cluster county were then calculated. The estimate of the net residence adjustment equals total inflows minus total outflows, which are summed over all industries.

$$RA_f^t = IN_f^t - \sum_{k=1}^N OUT_{f,k}^t.$$

The preliminary estimates of the net residence adjustment for the cluster counties for year  $t$  are modified in a four-step procedure that is similar to the modification of the 1990 preliminary estimates for the cluster counties. First, the place-of-residence estimate of ISA for each cluster is calculated as the sum of the place-of-work estimates of ISA for all of the counties in the cluster plus the sum of the estimates of the residence adjustment for all of the counties in the cluster. Second, an allocating series for the counties in each cluster is prepared: The 1990 estimate of the place-of-residence ISA for each county is extrapolated to the year  $t$  by the wage series derived from IRS tabulations for the county.<sup>94</sup> Third, the place-of-residence estimate of ISA for a cluster is allocated to the counties of the cluster in proportion to the allocating series to yield the final estimate of the place-of-residence ISA. Fourth, the final estimate of the net residence adjustment for each cluster county for the year  $t$  is calculated as the final estimate of the place-of-residence ISA minus the estimate of the place-of-work ISA.

**Preparing the estimates for 1987–89.**—The county estimates of the residence adjustment for 1981–89, the years between the 1980 and the 1990 censuses, were interpolated between the 1990 estimates and the 1980 estimates. The 1980 estimates were mainly derived from JTW data from the 1980 census and from the 1980 estimates of ISA; the same methodology that was used to prepare the 1990 estimates was used to prepare the 1980 estimates.

The interpolation was prepared in four steps. First, the 1980 total inflows to county  $f$  ( $IN_f^{1980}$ ) and the 1980 outflow from county  $f$  to county  $g$  for industry  $k$  ( $OUT_{f,k}^{1980}$ ) were extrapolated to the year  $t$ .<sup>95</sup> Second, the 1990 total inflows to county  $f$  ( $IN_f^{1990}$ ) and the 1990 outflows from county  $f$  to county  $g$  for industry  $k$  ( $OUT_{f,k}^{1990}$ ) were extrapolated back to the year  $t$ .<sup>96</sup>

94. See footnote 100.

95. The method of extrapolation used is the same as that used to extrapolate the 1990 flows to 1991–92.

96. The methodology used to extrapolate the inflows and outflows for a benchmark year to years after the benchmark year may also be used to

Third, net flows (inflows minus outflows) for county  $f$  in the year  $t$  were calculated from the 1980-based extrapolations and from the 1990-based backward extrapolations. Fourth, the estimate of the residence adjustment for county  $f$  in the year  $t$  ( $RA_f^t$ ) was derived from the weighted average of the 1980-based net flows and the 1990-based net flows. Steps three and four can be expressed as

$$RA_f^t = w_i \left( IN_f^t - \sum_{k=1}^n OUT_{f,k}^t \right)_{1980} + w_j \left( IN_f^t - \sum_{k=1}^n OUT_{f,k}^t \right)_{1990}$$

where the expressions in parentheses that have the subscripts 1980 and 1990 define the net flows calculated with the extrapolations from each of those years to the year  $t$ , where  $w_i$  is the weight for the 1980-based net flows for the year  $t$ , and where  $w_j$  is the weight for the 1990-based net flows for the year  $t$ . The weights  $w_i$  and  $w_j$  sum to 1 in each year  $t$ , and they vary linearly from 1981, in which  $w_i = 0.9$  and  $w_j = 0.1$ , to 1989, in which  $w_i = 0.1$  and  $w_j = 0.9$ .

### Procedure for the Income of Border workers

The residence adjustment for the income earned by border workers accounts for the inflows of the wages and salaries earned by U.S. residents who commute to work in Canada or who work in the United Kingdom, the outflows of the wages and salaries earned by Canadian and Mexican residents who commute to work in the United States, and the outflows of the wages and salaries earned by seasonal farm workers from the Caribbean area. The adjustment does not account for the inflows of the wages of U.S. residents who work in Mexico or in other countries, because these workers are not numerous enough for their income to be included in the national “rest-of-the-world” account.

The State and county estimates of the inflows and the outflows of the wages and salaries of border workers are allocations of the national control totals that are drawn from the rest-of-the-world account. The allocated inflows are added to, and the allocated outflows are subtracted from, the estimates of the net residence adjustment for the income of interstate commuters to obtain the final residence-adjustment estimates for the States in which the income of border workers is relevant.

extrapolate the inflows and outflows for a benchmark year to years before the benchmark year.

The national estimate of the inflows of the wages and salaries earned by U.S. residents who commute to work in Canada are assigned to Michigan, New York and the New England region on the basis of fragmentary information from the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice. The New England portion is allocated to Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont in proportion to data for employment in the forest product industries in those States’ border counties.

The small national estimate of the inflows of the wages and salaries earned by U.S. residents who work in the United Kingdom is evenly divided between New York and California.

The national estimates of the outflows of the wages and salaries earned by Mexican residents and by Canadian residents who commute to work in the United States are allocated to States in proportion to the data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The national estimate of the outflows of the wages earned by Caribbean farm workers in the United States is allocated to States by data on the number of authorized seasonal workers by State from the Department of Labor.

## Disposable Personal Income

Disposable personal income is the income that is available to persons for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal tax payments and personal nontax payments to Federal, State, and local governments.

Personal tax and nontax payments consists of the tax payments that are net of refunds, that are made by persons, and that are not chargeable to business expense and of the payments that are made by persons to all government agencies except government enterprises and that are treated like taxes.

Personal taxes includes taxes on income, including realized net capital gains, on gifts and transfers of estates, and on personal property.<sup>97</sup> Personal nontaxes includes donations, fees, fines, and forfeitures.

The State estimates of disposable personal income are prepared in three steps. First the estimate of personal income for a State is prepared. Second, the estimate of personal tax and nontax payments for that State is

97. Personal tax payments excludes the payments of both real estate taxes and sales taxes. Real estate taxes are excluded because they are considered business expenses that are deducted from both gross monetary rental income and gross imputed rental income in the derivation of net rental income. Sales taxes are excluded because they are included in personal consumption expenditures, a component of personal outlays, and the outlays are deducted from disposable personal income in the derivation of personal saving.

prepared.<sup>98</sup> Third, the State estimate of personal tax and nontax payments is subtracted from the State estimate of personal income to yield the State estimate of disposable personal income.

In addition, the State estimates of disposable personal income are prepared so that the sum of the State estimates equals the national estimates of disposable personal income.<sup>99</sup> Disposable personal income accounted for about 87 percent of personal income in the Nation in 1993 (table G).

The State estimates of personal tax and nontax payments are described in four sections: (1) Personal tax and nontax payments to the Federal Government, (2) personal tax payments excluding personal property taxes and nontax payments to State governments, (3) personal tax payments excluding personal property taxes and nontax payments to local governments, and (4) personal property tax payments to State and local governments.

98. Both tax payments and nontax payments are measured by place of residence, and they are on a payment basis rather than on a liability (or accrual) basis.

99. The national estimates of the payments are adjusted to exclude the payments by U.S. residents who are temporarily living abroad.

**Table G.—Disposable Personal Income, Personal Tax and Nontax Payments by Component, and Total Personal Income for the United States, 1993**

	Millions of dollars	Percent of personal tax and nontax payments
<b>Total personal income</b> .....	<b>5,359,589</b>	.....
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments .....	685,319	.....
<b>Equals: Disposable personal income</b> .....	<b>4,674,270</b>	.....
Personal tax and nontax payments .....	685,319	100.00
Personal tax and nontax payments to the Federal Government (net of refunds) .....	519,235	75.77
Individual income tax payments (net of refunds) .....	498,451	72.73
Individual income tax payments (gross) .....	573,868	83.74
Less: Refunds .....	75,417	11.00
Fiduciary income tax payments .....	6,363	.93
Estate and gift tax payments .....	12,852	1.88
Nontax payments .....	1,569	.23
Personal tax and nontax payments to State governments .....	140,944	20.57
Individual income tax payments .....	113,929	16.62
Estate and gift tax payments .....	4,750	.69
Motor vehicle tax payments .....	8,590	1.25
Other tax payments <sup>1</sup> .....	1,127	.16
Nontax payments .....	12,548	1.83
Personal tax and nontax payments to local governments .....	21,734	3.17
Individual income tax payments .....	9,333	1.36
Motor vehicle tax payments .....	422	.06
Other tax payments <sup>2</sup> .....	1,844	.27
Nontax payments .....	10,135	1.48
Personal property tax payments to State and local governments .....	3,406	.50

Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

1. Includes payments for noncommercial hunting and fishing licenses.

2. Includes payments of estate and gift taxes and marriage licenses fees to local governments.

## Payments to the Federal Government

The estimates of the payments by individuals to the Federal Government consist of the estimates of individual income tax payments, of tax payments on income retained by fiduciaries on behalf of individuals, of estate and gift tax payments, and of nontax payments.

### Individual income tax payments

These payments are net income tax payments that exclude the refunds of Federal income tax payments to individuals.

The estimates of net income tax payments are prepared in three steps. First, the estimates of gross income tax payments are prepared. These estimates are the sum of the estimates of the income taxes that are withheld, usually by employers, from wages and salaries, the estimates of quarterly payments of estimated taxes on income that is usually not subject to withholding, and the estimates of additional tax payments that are made when the tax returns for a year are filed and as a result of audits. The estimates of each of these components are based on State data on the amount of Federal income tax liability that is reported by individuals to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) on IRS form 1040.<sup>100</sup>

Second, the estimates of the refunds of income tax payments are prepared. These estimates are the sum of the estimates of the refunds of excess taxes that were paid by individuals, the estimates of the refunds of excess social security and medicare contributions that were withheld from the wages and salaries of individuals who had more than one job, and the estimates of any interest that was paid on the refunds. The State estimates of these refunds are based on IRS data on the amount of the refunds paid each year.

Third, the estimates of the net income tax payments are calculated as the estimates of gross income tax payments less the estimates of the refunds.

### Tax payments on income retained by fiduciaries

The estimates of these payments consist of the estimates of the taxes that are paid on the income that is received by a fiduciary on behalf of an individual and that is retained by the fiduciary rather than distributed to the individual.<sup>101</sup>

100. These IRS data are unpublished sample data prepared by the Statistics of Income Division. These data are reported by tax-filing address, which is usually the place of residence of the individual who filed the return. However, the tax-filing addresses of some military personnel may be their permanent place of residence rather than their place of residence while they are on assignment.

101. The individual, or beneficiary, pays the taxes on the income that is received from a fiduciary.

Because State-level data for these payments are unavailable, the national estimates are allocated to the States in proportion to the IRS data on the income that is distributed to individuals by the fiduciaries of estates and trusts.

### **Estate and gift tax payments**

The national estimate of these payments is allocated to States in proportion to IRS State data for these payments. These data, which are on a fiscal-year basis, are published in the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue*.

### **Nontax payments**

The national estimate of these payments consists of the estimates of a variety of payments—such as passport and immigration fees, civil and criminal fines, and migratory-bird-hunting stamps—by individuals to the Federal Government. Because State-level data are unavailable, the national estimate is allocated to States in proportion to the civilian population.

## **Payments to State Governments**

The estimates of the payments by individuals to State governments consist of the estimates of individual income tax payments, of estate and gift tax payments, of payments for motor vehicle and operator's licenses and for other licenses, and of nontax payments. These payments exclude personal property tax payments.

### **Individual income tax payments**

These payments are net income tax payments by individuals that exclude refunds. The estimates are based on unpublished quarterly data for the net individual income tax collections of each State government. The data are from the Census Bureau.

### **Estate and gift tax payments**

The estimates of these payments are based on unpublished quarterly State data from the Census Bureau.

### **Payments for motor vehicle, operator's, and other licenses**

The estimates of the payments for motor vehicle and operator's licenses consist of the estimates of the fees

that are paid for the registration and for the inspection of noncommercial motor vehicles and of the fees that are paid for operator's licenses by the drivers of noncommercial motor vehicles.

The estimates of both types of fees are based on pertinent annual State data from *State Government Tax Collections*, which is published by the Census Bureau.

The estimates of the payments for other licenses consist of the estimates of the fees that are paid to State government agencies for hunting and fishing licenses for personal, rather than commercial, use and the estimates of the fees for other noncommercial licenses, such as those for the registration of pleasure boats and aircraft.

The State estimates of the fees for hunting and fishing licenses are based on unpublished quarterly data from the Census Bureau. The State estimates of the fees for other licenses are based on annual data from *State Government Tax Collections*. Both data series also include fees for licenses for commercial use.

### **Other nontax payments**

The estimates of other nontax payments consist of the estimates of the payments of fines and forfeitures, the estimates of donations, and the estimates of payments of various fees. The State estimates of each of these types of payments are based on annual data from the Census Bureau's *State Government Finances*.<sup>102</sup>

## **Payments to Local Governments**

The estimates of the payments by persons to local governments consist of the estimates of individual income tax payments, of payments for motor vehicle registration licenses, of payments of miscellaneous fees and estate and gift tax payments, and of other nontax payments. These payments exclude personal property tax payments.

### **Individual income tax payments**

The estimates of these payments for 1987 are based on data for these payments from the 1987 Census of Governments; the data are published by the Census Bureau in the *Compendium of Government Finances*. The estimates for 1988–91 were extrapolated from the 1987 estimates by the change in the individual and corporate income tax receipts of local governments from the Census Bureau's annual *Government Finances*. Because of a lag in the availability of these data, the estimates for 1992–93 were extrapolated from the 1991 estimates by

For additional information about fiduciary income, see the section "Personal Dividend Income, Personal Interest Income, and Rental Income of Persons."

102. These data consist of the payments by both individuals and businesses, and the payments by individuals cannot be distinguished from those by businesses.

the change in the estimates of State government income tax payments.

### **Motor vehicle registration fees**

The estimates of the fees for the registration of motor vehicles with local governments are based on State data for the fees from *Government Finances*.<sup>103</sup>

### **Miscellaneous fees and estate and gift taxes**

The estimates of the miscellaneous fees consist of the estimates of the payments of the fees for marriage licenses, the fees for the registration of pleasure boats, and the fees for licenses for pets. These estimates and the estimates of estate and gift taxes are prepared together.

The estimates for 1987 are based on the series “Other local taxes” from the *Compendium*. The estimates for 1988–93 were extrapolated from the 1987 estimates by the change in local government “Other taxes” from *Government Finances*.

### **Other nontax payments**

The estimates of other nontax payments consist of estimates of the payments of fines and forfeitures and of donations.

The estimates for 1987 are based on data for “Other charges” and “Miscellaneous general revenues” from

the *Compendium*. The 1987 estimates were prepared in three steps. First, because the data for the payments for commercial charges cannot be distinguished from those for noncommercial charges, a fixed percentage of the data for the payments for each category of charges was allocated to noncommercial charges. Second, the allocated data for each category for each local government in a State were summed to yield the total data for that State. Third, the State data were used to allocate the national estimate for 1987.

The estimates for 1988–93 were extrapolated from the 1987 estimates by the change in the sum of the data for “Current charges” and “Miscellaneous general revenues” from *Government Finances*.

### **Personal Property Tax Payments to State and Local Governments**

The State estimates of the payments of personal property taxes by individuals to State and local governments are combined because the data for these payments to each level of government are not available. These payments consist of the payments of taxes on the tangible and intangible personal property of individuals.

The estimates are based on unpublished IRS data for these payments by individuals who itemize their deductions on their Federal individual income tax returns.

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103. See footnote 102.

# Sources and Methods for the Quarterly Estimates of State Personal Income

The quarterly estimates of State personal income provide a series for the analysis and tracking of recent economic developments in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The series begins with the first quarter of 1969.

The definitions of personal income and its components that are used in the quarterly estimates are identical to those used in the annual estimates, and the source data used for both series are similar. However, the methodology used for the quarterly series differs from that used for the annual series. For example, 49 subcomponents are estimated in the preparation of the quarterly estimates, because of the limited availability of quarterly data, but approximately 500 subcomponents are estimated in the preparation of the annual estimates.

In addition, the quarterly estimates are mainly based on quarterly data that are seasonally adjusted because many quarterly economic time series show a seasonal movement that regularly recurs and that can be estimated on the basis of the patterns of the movement in previous years.<sup>1</sup> Accordingly, the data are adjusted so that nonseasonal short-term changes and the cyclical and long-term trends in the series can be observed.

The quarterly estimates of State personal income are presented at annual rates so that these estimates can be compared with the annual estimates.<sup>2</sup>

## State-level source data and methods

The quarterly data for many components of State personal income are either unavailable or are less pertinent or less comprehensive than the annual data. Accordingly, the preparation of the quarterly estimates uses the revised annual State estimates. The estimates for the quarters of the years for which annual estimates have been prepared are interpolated from the annual estimates; the estimates for the quarters of the year or years

for which annual estimates have not yet been prepared are extrapolated from the most recent annual estimates.<sup>3</sup>

The quarterly estimates and the annual estimates are revised periodically to incorporate source data that are more complete, more detailed, or otherwise more appropriate than the data that were available when the estimates were initially prepared.<sup>4</sup>

The “preliminary” quarterly estimates for a quarter are prepared 4 months after the end of the quarter. The “second” estimates for the quarter are prepared 3 months later. The second estimates for the quarters of a year, along with the “revised” quarterly estimates for the preceding 2 years, are revised in October of the following year and in the following April, so that they will be consistent with the revised annual estimates.<sup>5</sup>

The “preliminary” annual estimates for a year are prepared in April of the following year when the preliminary quarterly estimates for the fourth quarter of the year are prepared. The annual estimates are derived from the average of the quarterly estimates for the year.

In August, the preliminary annual estimates for the year are superseded by new annual estimates that in-

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3. Two interpolation techniques are used: One uses seasonally adjusted quarterly data as the indicator series, and one does not use an indicator series. For information about those techniques, call (202) 606-4500.

Two extrapolation techniques are used: One uses the seasonally adjusted quarterly data as the indicator series (see “Interpolation and extrapolation” in the “Technical Notes”), and one uses the past trends in the annual series to construct an indicator series. The extrapolation indicators derived from the past trends in the annual series are calculated with equations that are derived from a regression analysis that relates the State estimates to the national control totals for the last 6 years of the revised annual series. For each State and for each component, the indicator value for quarter  $t$  is given by

$$Y_S^t = aY_N^t + b$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are the coefficient and the constant derived from the regression analysis,  $Y_S^t$  is the indicator value, and  $Y_N^t$  is the national control total.

4. See “Availability of the State estimates” in the “Introduction.”

5. In addition, the second estimates for some quarters may be revised one or more times before revised annual estimates are available. However, the quarterly estimates for a year are not classified as “revised” until they have been reconciled with annual estimates for that year.

For additional information, see Robert L. Brown and James P. Stehle, “Evaluation of the State Personal Income Estimates,” SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 70 (December 1990): 20-29.

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1. The Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program, with the X-11 ARIMA variant when it is applicable, is used to adjust the quarterly data.

Primarily because unadjusted data for a number of components are not available, unadjusted quarterly estimates are not available.

2. See “Seasonal adjustment at annual rates” in the “Glossary.”

corporate detailed annual data. These “revised” annual estimates are then used in the preparation of the revised quarterly estimates for the year. The annual estimates are also used in the preparation of the estimates of the second quarterly estimates for the first quarter of the next year and subsequently for the estimates of both the preliminary and the second quarterly estimates for the last three quarters of that year.

The preliminary, second, and revised quarterly estimates are prepared in two steps. First, first approximations of the quarterly estimates are prepared. Second, the national control totals are allocated to States in proportion to the first approximations.

**First approximations of the estimates.**—The first approximations of the quarterly estimates for the components for which quarterly State data are available are based on seasonally adjusted data that are used as the indicators for the interpolation and extrapolation of the revised annual estimates of these components (see [the table](#)). For the other components, the first approximations are interpolated and extrapolated from the revised annual estimates without the use of source data as indicators.<sup>6</sup>

The first approximations of the preliminary quarterly estimates of most of the components of wages and salaries, other labor income, and personal contributions for social insurance are derived from monthly survey data that are related to the components, because quarterly data for these payments are not yet available.

The first approximations of the second quarterly estimates of components that account for about 54 percent of personal income are based on quarterly administrative-record data for income payments, and the first approximations of the second estimates of components that account for about 6 percent of personal income are derived from monthly or quarterly data that are related to the payments.

The first approximations of both the preliminary and the second quarterly estimates of components that account for about 39 percent of personal income are derived from the trends in the annual State estimates, because monthly or quarterly source data are unavailable. These components are usually insensitive to short-term changes in State-level economic conditions. For example, quarterly fluctuations in personal interest income mainly result from changes in interest rates, which do not vary greatly among the States.

After the second quarterly estimates are prepared, little new quarterly source data become available. Therefore, the first approximations of the revised quarterly

estimates incorporate quarterly source data that are generally the same as the data used for the second quarterly estimates. The revised estimates differ from the second estimates mainly in their final preparation.

**Final preparation of the estimates.**—The final preparation of the preliminary, second, and revised quarterly estimates uses the first approximations and the national control totals. The final preparation of the revised quarterly estimates also uses the revised annual estimates.

The preliminary and second quarterly estimates are derived from the allocation of the quarterly national control totals to States in proportion to the first approximations. The revised quarterly estimates are prepared with the dual, or two-way allocation procedure.<sup>7</sup> This procedure simultaneously allocates the annual estimates to quarters and the quarterly national control totals to States in proportion to the first approximations of the revised quarterly estimates.

### Control totals for the quarterly estimates

The quarterly national control totals are mainly derived from the estimates of personal income in the national income and product accounts (NIPA’s). The control totals for most components of personal income are consistent with the NIPA estimates of these components.<sup>8</sup>

The national control totals for the quarterly State estimates for the years for which revised annual estimates have been prepared are derived from the interpolation of the national control totals of the revised annual State estimates, and the quarterly NIPA estimates are used as the indicator series. For most components of personal income, the control totals for the fourth quarter of the last year in the revised annual series are then extrapolated to the subsequent quarter or quarters in proportion to the quarterly NIPA estimates.

However, source data that were not available when the NIPA estimates were prepared are sometimes used in the preparation of the control totals for the State estimates of wages and salaries and farm proprietors’ income that are prepared and revised in April and in July.<sup>9</sup>

7. See [footnotes 28 and 29](#) in the section “Other Labor Income.”

8. However, the definitions of some components of State personal income differ from the definitions of the components in the NIPA’s. See “[Differences in definitions and classifications](#)” in the introduction to “The Sources and Methods for the Annual Estimates.”

9. The difference in the availability of the data for the estimates of wages and salaries is especially important because the revision to the national control totals of wages and salaries that are used in the preparation of the State estimates of wages and salaries in April sometimes foreshadows the direction and size of the revision to the NIPA estimates in July.

6. See [footnote 3](#).

## Sources and Methods for the Quarterly and Annual Estimates of State Personal Income

Components of personal income	Preliminary quarterly estimates	Second quarterly estimates <sup>1</sup>	Revised annual estimates
<b>Wage and salary disbursements by industry:<sup>2</sup></b>			
Farm .....	Trend extrapolation <sup>3</sup> .....	Trend extrapolation <sup>3</sup> .....	U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates of farm labor expenses
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other.	Trend extrapolation .....	Quarterly ES-202 data for wages and salaries <sup>4</sup> .	Annual ES-202 data for wages and salaries and USDA estimates of farm labor expenses
Mining .....	Monthly employment data from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey <sup>5</sup> .	Quarterly ES-202 data .....	Annual ES-202 data
Construction .....	CES monthly employment data .....	Quarterly ES-202 data .....	Annual ES-202 data
<b>Manufacturing:</b>			
Nondurable goods .....	CES monthly data for employment and for average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for production workers.	Quarterly ES-202 data .....	Annual ES-202 data
Durable goods .....	CES monthly data for employment and for average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for production workers.	Quarterly ES-202 data .....	Annual ES-202 data
<b>Transportation and public utilities:</b>			
Excluding railroads .....	CES monthly employment data .....	Quarterly ES-202 data .....	Annual ES-202 data
Railroads .....	Monthly payroll data from the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and State employment data from the Association of American Railroads (AAR) for Class I railroads.	Monthly ICC payroll data and AAR State employment data.	Annual ICC payroll data and AAR State employment data
Wholesale trade .....	CES monthly employment data .....	Quarterly ES-202 data .....	Annual ES-202 data
Retail trade .....	CES monthly employment data .....	Quarterly ES-202 data .....	Annual ES-202 data
Finance, insurance, and real estate ..	CES monthly employment data .....	Quarterly ES-202 data .....	Annual ES-202 data
Services .....	CES monthly employment data .....	Quarterly ES-202 data .....	Annual ES-202 data, data from <i>County Business Patterns</i> (CBP), and Census Bureau population data <sup>6</sup>
<b>Federal civilian</b> .....	<b>CES monthly employment data</b> .....	<b>CES monthly employment data</b> .....	<b>Annual ES-202 data</b>
<b>Federal military:</b>			
Active duty .....	Number of personnel and average pay by service from the Department of Defense (DOD) and payroll data from the Coast Guard.	DOD number of personnel and average pay and Coast Guard payroll data.	DOD and Coast Guard data
Reserves .....	Trend extrapolation .....	Trend extrapolation .....	DOD payroll outlay data
State and local government .....	CES monthly employment data .....	Quarterly ES-202 data .....	Annual ES-202 data
Other labor income <sup>2</sup> .....	Estimates of wages and salaries by industry from the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).	BEA estimates of wages and salaries ..	BEA estimates and data from other agencies
<b>Proprietors' income:<sup>2</sup></b>			
Farm proprietors' income .....	USDA estimates of farm cash receipts and government subsidies.	USDA estimates of farm cash receipts and government subsidies.	USDA annual estimates of farm gross income and expenses
<b>Nonfarm proprietors' income:</b>			
Construction .....	BEA estimates of wages and salaries ..	BEA estimates of wages and salaries ..	IRS and CBP data
All other industries .....	Trend extrapolation .....	Trend Extrapolation .....	IRS and CBP data
Personal dividend income .....	Trend extrapolation .....	Trend extrapolation .....	IRS data
Personal interest income .....	Trend extrapolation .....	Trend extrapolation .....	IRS data
Rental income of persons .....	Trend extrapolation .....	Trend extrapolation .....	IRS and Census Bureau data
<b>Transfer payments:</b>			
Excluding unemployment insurance (UI) benefits.	Trend extrapolation .....	Trend extrapolation .....	Data from the Social Security Administration (SSA), Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), Census Bureau, Department of Veterans Affairs (DVA), and other agencies
UI benefits .....	UI benefits data from the Employment and Training Administration (ETA).	ETA UI benefits data .....	ETA UI benefits data
Personal contributions for social insurance.	BEA estimates of wages and salaries for all industries.	BEA estimates of wages and salaries for all industries.	BEA estimates of wages and salaries for selected industries and SSA, HCFA, Census Bureau, and DVA data
<b>Addendum: Residence adjustment<sup>7</sup></b>	BEA estimates of wages and salaries by industry.	BEA estimates of wages and salaries by industry.	BEA estimates of labor earnings by industry and Census Bureau and IRS data

1. The data used to derive the second quarterly estimates are also used to interpolate the revised annual estimates to quarters in the preparation of the revised quarterly estimates.

2. The quarterly estimates of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income are prepared at the SIC division level and the annual estimates are prepared at the SIC two-digit level.

3. The trend extrapolation is based on the relationship between the annual State estimates and the annual national estimates

4. Tabulations of wages and salaries from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS); the wages

are reported for unemployment insurance tax returns by employers to the State employment security agencies, which report tabulations of the data by county and industry to BLS on form ES-202.

5. The Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey of more than 400,000 establishments is conducted monthly by the State employment security agencies using form BLS 790; the CES program is coordinated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

6. *County Business Patterns* is published annually by the Census Bureau.

7. The residence adjustment is not a component of personal income.

**Control totals for the quarterly estimates of wages and salaries.**—In April, the quarterly State estimates of wages and salaries for the previous year are prepared. The methodology that is used to derive the quarterly national control totals depends on the result of a comparison of the NIPA estimate of wages and salaries for the year with an alternate annual estimate that incorporates the ES-202 payroll data that are tabulated from employers' unemployment insurance tax returns.<sup>10</sup>

The alternate estimate for the previous year—for example, for 1992—is derived in four steps. First, for each Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) division, the national ES-202 amount of wages and salaries for the third quarter of 1992 was extrapolated to the fourth quarter of 1992 by the employment data for the third and fourth quarters from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey and by the time trend of the ES-202 quarterly average wages and salaries.<sup>11</sup> Second, the annual ES-202-data-based estimate of wages and salaries for each industry for 1992 was calculated as the sum of the ES-202 data for the three quarters of 1992 and the extrapolated estimate for the fourth quarter. Third, the annual NIPA estimate for each industry for 1991 was extrapolated to 1992 by the annual ES-202-data-based estimate for 1992. Fourth, the extrapolated annual estimate for the industries were summed to an all-industry total in order to obtain the alternate annual estimate of wages and salaries for 1992.

Because the alternate all-industry annual estimate for 1992 differed significantly from the published annual NIPA estimate, an annual national control total for the State estimates for each industry for 1992 was derived from the extrapolation of the national sum of the annual State estimates for 1991 to 1992 by the relative change from the ES-202 data for 1991 for the industry to the ES-202-data-based estimate for 1992 for the industry. These annual national control totals were interpolated to

10. The tabulated data are from quarterly State unemployment insurance (UI) contribution reports that are filed with a State employment security agency by the employers in the industries that are covered by, and subject to, that State's UI laws. The ES-202 tabulations of wages and salaries include bonus payments. See also "Wage and Salary Disbursements" in "The Sources and Methods for the Annual Estimates."

11. The CES survey collects data for the total number of jobs and for the average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of production and nonsupervisory workers. This survey of more than 400,000 nonagricultural establishments is conducted by the State employment security agencies and coordinated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The data are collected on form BLS 790 for the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month; the data are released 1 week after the end of the month and are reconciled annually with the ES-202 data. The data for average hourly earnings exclude bonus payments and several other forms of wages and salaries. See also footnote 14.

quarters; the NIPA quarterly estimates were used as the indicator series.<sup>12</sup>

In April 1994 when the State estimates for the fourth quarter of 1993 were prepared, the alternate estimate of wages and salaries for 1993 was similar to the NIPA estimate. Accordingly, the national control total for each industry for the fourth quarter of 1992 was extrapolated to the four quarters of 1993 in proportion to the quarterly NIPA estimates for the industry for 1993.<sup>13</sup>

**The NIPA estimates of wages and salaries.**—The quarterly NIPA estimates are interpolated and extrapolated from the annual NIPA estimates. The indicator series is based on monthly data on employment, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings from the CES survey (see footnote 10).

The annual NIPA estimates of wages and salaries for most industries in the private sector are based on the ES-202 data. The ES-202 wages and salaries, unlike the CES data, include bonus payments, but the bonuses are not identified.

The quarterly estimates are sometimes adjusted if an economic occurrence that affects the wages and salaries for an industry is not reflected in the CES data. For example, the estimate for a quarter is adjusted for strikes during the quarter that do not occur during a pay period for which CES data are collected. In addition, the estimates are adjusted for bonus payments when the payments are unusually large or when the timing of the payments is unusual.

The advance quarterly estimates are prepared a month after the end of the quarter from the sum of monthly estimates.<sup>14</sup> The quarterly estimates are subsequently revised for the next 2 months in order to incorporate revised and newly available monthly data. However, the ES-202 data for a quarter are not available in time to be used for the first or the second revision.

The quarterly estimates of wages and salaries—like all other quarterly NIPA estimates—are revised again the following July, when annual estimates are prepared. In July, the quarterly estimates are interpolated from the annual estimates by the indicator series based on the CES data.

12. The national control totals of the quarterly and annual State estimates of wages and salaries for 1992 now incorporate the NIPA estimates, because the NIPA estimates were revised in August 1993 to incorporate the ES-202 data. For a detailed discussion of the revision of the national estimates for 1992, see "Note on Revisions to BEA estimates of Wages and Salaries," SURVEY 73 (July 1993): 28–29.

13. See the box "BEA Estimates of Wages and Salaries for 1993," SURVEY 74 (April 1994): 117.

14. The estimates for a month are prepared a month after the end of the month. These estimates are released as part of the personal income and outlays account.

### Sources and methods for three components and for the residence adjustment

The methods used to prepare the quarterly State estimates of three components of personal income—wage and salary disbursements, proprietors' income, and transfer payments—and for the estimates of the residence adjustment are more complex than the methods used to prepare the other components.

**Wage and salary disbursements.**—The preliminary quarterly State estimates of wages and salaries for most industries at the SIC division level are extrapolated from the second estimates for the previous quarter by State data for employment from the CES. The preliminary estimates for durable goods manufacturing and for non-durable goods manufacturing are extrapolated from the second estimates for the previous quarter by the product of the CES State data for total employment and production workers' hours and earnings.<sup>15</sup>

The second quarterly estimates for farms, railroads, and the Federal Government are based on the same State data as the preliminary estimates.

The second quarterly estimates for all other industries incorporate the State ES-202 payroll data. These data are a substantially better source for the State estimates than the CES data, so the incorporation of these data accounts for the most important differences between the preliminary estimates and the second estimates of personal income.

**Farm proprietors' income.**—The quarterly estimates of farm proprietors' income are prepared in three parts: Federal Government farm subsidies; special adjustments for unusual occurrences, such as natural disasters; and farm proprietors' income excluding the subsidies and the adjustments.

The estimates of the subsidies are interpolated and extrapolated from the annual estimates by quarterly State

15. The CES State data at the SIC division level are available 6 weeks after the end of the month. The data for average hourly earnings exclude bonus payments.

For the nonmanufacturing industries, employment is a reliable indicator series for wages and salaries when average wage rates and hours worked are stable or when they change similarly in all States. However, the changes in average wage rates and hours worked can differ among States. In addition, the CES data that are available for the preliminary estimates are based on a sample survey that may not accurately reflect the employment changes due to the births of firms.

For manufacturing, the data available for the preliminary estimates include wage-rate information in the form of average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for production workers. However, these data exclude wages and salaries for nonproduction workers and wages paid under profit-sharing plans for all workers.

The significance of these exclusions has increased as the number of production workers relative to that of nonproduction workers has declined and as the profit-sharing programs have become more common in all industries.

data on the subsidies from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). The estimates of the adjustments are attributed to States on the basis of information from the USDA. The estimates of farm proprietors' income excluding the subsidies and the adjustments are interpolated and extrapolated from the annual estimates by USDA data on cash receipts from the sale of farm products.

**Transfer payments.**—The quarterly estimates of transfer payments are prepared as the sum of the State unemployment insurance (UI) benefits and of all other transfer payments. The quarterly estimates of State UI benefits are interpolated and extrapolated from the annual estimates by the sum of the extended benefits and the seasonally adjusted data for regular benefits from the Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor.<sup>16</sup>

**Residence adjustment.**—The source data for a majority of the components of personal income are recorded, or treated as if they were recorded, on a place-of-residence basis.<sup>17</sup> However, most of the source data for three components, which compose more than 60 percent of personal income, are recorded by place of work. These components are wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and personal contributions for social insurance. Therefore, the annual and quarterly State estimates and annual county estimates of most of the subcomponents of these three components are initially estimated on a place-of-work basis. Subsequently, these place-of-work estimates are adjusted so that they will be on a place-of-residence basis and so that the income of the recipients whose place of residence differs from their place of work will be correctly assigned to their State or county of residence.

The estimates of the residence adjustment are prepared for the net labor earnings—or “income-subject-to-adjustment”—of interstate and intercounty commuters.<sup>18</sup> These estimates are then added to the estimates of net labor earnings by place of work to yield the estimates of net labor earnings by place of residence.

The annual State estimates of the residence adjustment are essentially the sum of the county estimates, but

16. The extended benefits are the special UI benefits that are received by unemployed individuals who have exhausted their regular UI benefits during periods of high unemployment.

17. For specific information, see the section “Geographic characteristics of the source data” in the introduction to the “The Sources and Methods for the Annual Estimates.”

18. Income-subject-to-adjustment is calculated as wages and salaries plus other labor income minus the personal contributions for social insurance by employees.

The estimate of residence adjustment is the estimated net inflow of the earnings of interstate or intercounty commuters.

the quarterly State estimates are calculated by summing estimates of the gross flows: The outflows from each State are subtracted from the inflows to the State.<sup>19</sup>

The quarterly State estimates of the interstate gross flows are derived from the interstate gross flows of commuters' earnings that were calculated in the derivation of the annual county and State estimates. The annual gross flows are allocated to the quarters in proportion to

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19. Each gross flow is an inflow to the State of the residence and an outflow from the State of work. For the methodology for the annual estimates, see the section "[Residence Adjustments](#)" in "The Sources and Methods for the Annual Estimates."

the quarterly place-of-work estimates of the components of income-subject-to-adjustment for each State of work.

The estimates of the interstate gross flows for the quarters in a year for which annual estimates are not yet available are derived by the use of the adjustment factors that were calculated in the derivation of the annual estimates for the preceding year. The adjustment factors for each component of income-subject-to-adjustment for each State of work are multiplied by the quarterly place-of-work estimate of the component in order to obtain the quarterly interstate gross flows.

# Technical Notes

## Disclosure-avoidance procedures

Most of the data series that BEA receives from other agencies are not confidential. The agencies summarize these data to aggregate totals by program and by State or county, so that each record, or data cell, contains data for enough individuals or establishments to preclude the identification of the data for a specific individual or establishment and, therefore, to preclude the disclosure of confidential information.<sup>1</sup>

However, the ES-202 tabulations that BEA receives from the Bureau of Labor Statistics include records that would disclose confidential information. The confidential information on wages and salaries for some business establishments is identifiable from the State and county estimates of wages and salaries at the SIC two-digit level that are derived from the ES-202 data.<sup>2</sup>

To prevent either the direct or the indirect disclosure of the confidential information, BEA uses the following procedures.

After the estimates of wage and salary disbursements for each SIC two-digit industry in a State or county are derived from the ES-202 data, the estimates are checked for two types of direct, or primary, disclosures of wages and salaries—reporting-unit disclosures and dominant-establishment disclosures.<sup>3</sup> The reporting-unit disclosures in the estimates were determined from the ES-202 data that specify the number of reporting units, or establishments, that provide the data for each estimate. The dominant-establishment disclosures were determined from an analysis of the

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1. For a list of some of the agencies that provide data to BEA, see “Sources of the data” in the introduction to “The Sources and Methods for the Annual Estimates.”

2. For specific information, see “Wage and Salary Disbursements.”

3. A reporting-unit disclosure results when the data for a reporting unit, or an establishment, are identifiable because these data are in a cell that contains data for fewer than a specified number of establishments.

A dominant-establishment disclosure results when the data for an establishment are identifiable because these data account for a specified, large percentage of the total data in the cell.

Effective with the county estimates released in May 1995 and the State estimates to be released in August 1995, the procedures for identifying the primary wage disclosures have been changed. The Bureau of Labor Statistics now identifies the county-level primary disclosures in the ES-202 data for the SIC two-digit industries. BEA continues to be responsible for identifying the county-level primary disclosures for the industries that it treats as partially noncovered and the State-level primary disclosures for all industries.

ES-202 data in which the dominant-cell disclosures are identified at the four-digit level and an analysis of the ES-202 data that are classified by the size of the firm.<sup>4</sup> All of the reporting-unit disclosures and the dominant-establishment disclosures are identified in the primary-wage-disclosure file.

After the primary disclosures of wages and salaries in the State or county estimates have been identified, the estimates of wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors’ income for each SIC two-digit industry are systematically “rolled up,” or summed, to produce a file of the estimates of the total earnings by industry. Then the total earnings file and the primary-wage-disclosure file are analyzed in a dominant-cell suppression test in order to identify which estimates of earnings should be suppressed because the estimate of total earnings does not conceal a primary wage disclosure. In this test, if the wages and salaries for an industry in a State or county account for more than a specified percentage of the total earnings, then a primary earnings disclosure exists. All of the primary earnings disclosures are identified in the primary-earnings-disclosure file. All of these disclosures are suppressed in the State and county estimates of total earnings that are released.

The primary-earnings-disclosure file is also used to identify “secondary” and “complementary” disclosures that are possible because BEA releases summations of the earnings estimates by industry and area; these summations include the estimates of earnings for regions and States at the SIC two-digit and industry-division levels and the estimates for counties at the SIC industry-division level.<sup>5</sup> In order to determine which estimates

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4. The State employment security agencies that report the ES-202 data to the Bureau of Labor Statistics identified the dominant-establishment disclosures at the four-digit level from the information provided by the employers.

Only the data for the first quarter of a year were classified by the size of the establishment.

5. A secondary disclosure results from the derivation of the primary disclosure of the county estimate of earnings for an SIC two-digit industry from the estimate of earnings for the SIC industry division and from the estimates for the other two-digit industries in the division. In order to prevent the secondary disclosure, the State or county estimate of earnings for another SIC two-digit industry is suppressed.

A complementary disclosure results from the derivation of the primary disclosure of the county estimate of earnings for an SIC two-digit industry from the State estimate of earnings for the industry and from the estimates

should be suppressed, the total earnings file and the primary-earnings-disclosure file are used to prepare a multidimensional matrix. This matrix is tested, and the estimates that should be suppressed are selected.<sup>6</sup>

The priority of the selection is to maximize the information that is released at the national and regional level. For example, the estimates for the States in a region rather than the estimate for the region will be suppressed, and the estimates for the counties in a State rather than the State estimate will be suppressed. Further, the estimate for an industry at the SIC two-digit level rather than the estimate for the industry at the SIC industry-division level will be suppressed.

### Imputation

Imputations are added to personal income and to other measures in the national income and product accounts (NIPA's) so that a comprehensive account of total production and its distribution can be presented. The imputed transactions included in the NIPA's are a limited set of exceptions to the principle that the NIPA's reflect market transactions in goods and services. In order to keep the NIPA measures invariant to how certain activities are carried out, imputations are made to place a market value on certain transactions that do not occur in the market economy, and that, therefore, are not observable in its records. In this process, some market transactions are reconstructed to provide a representation of the activity that is more appropriate for the NIPA's. Both a measure of the production and the incomes associated with that production are imputed. The imputations described here are those that affect personal income.<sup>7</sup>

Specifically, six imputations are included in the estimates of personal income: Imputed wage and salary disbursements, employer-paid health and life insurance premiums, the net imputed value of owner-occupied farm housing and of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms, the net imputed value of owner-occupied nonfarm housing, the net margins on owner-built housing, and the imputed interest income from financial intermediaries. These imputations account for about 7 percent of personal income at the national level.

for the other counties in the State. In order to prevent the complementary disclosure, the county estimate of earnings for the industry in another county is suppressed.

In addition, the State estimates at the SIC two-digit level and the county estimates at the SIC industry-division level are checked for these disclosures.

6. In this test, computer programs impose a set of rules and priorities on this matrix so that the estimates that should be suppressed are selected until indirect disclosure is impossible.

7. See table 8.18, "Imputations in the National Income and Product Accounts," SURVEY OF CURRENT BUSINESS 74 (July 1994): 117.

Imputed wage and salary disbursements, or pay-in-kind, are added to the estimates of wages and salaries so that all the earnings of employees who receive part of their wages in pay-in-kind will be included in personal income. This imputation is an estimate of the value of the food, lodging, clothing, and other goods and services that are received by employees from their employers as full payment or as partial payment for their services.

The net imputed value of owner-occupied farm housing and that of food and fuel produced and consumed on farms are counted as part of farm proprietors' income so that this measure of income reflects the income from all of the production of noncorporate farms.

The net imputed value of owner-occupied nonfarm housing is counted as part of the rental income of persons in order to make that measure invariant regardless of whether nonfarm housing is rented or owned. The imputation is based on the assumption that the owner-occupants are in the rental business and that they are renting the houses in which they live to themselves: As tenants, they pay rent to the landlords (that is, to themselves); as landlords, they collect rent from their tenants (that is, from themselves), they incur expenses, and they may have a profit or a loss from the rental business.

The net margins on owner-built housing is part of proprietors' income, classified in the construction industry. It is the imputed net income of individuals from the construction or renovation of their own dwellings.

The imputed interest income from financial intermediaries, which is a part of personal interest income, is received by persons from investment companies and from depository institutions, that is, from commercial banks, mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions. It is an estimate of the value of the services (such as checking) that these institutions provide to persons reduced by the amount of the explicit charges (if any) that are made for the services.

Another portion of personal interest income is often referred to as "imputed interest," although it is not classified as such. This portion is an estimate of the investment income that is earned on the financial reserves of life insurance carriers and of private noninsured pension plans. This income is attributed to the policyholders or the pension beneficiaries in order to include the investment earnings of these intermediaries in personal income and saving.

### Industry classification

For the private sector, the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) provided by the Office of Management and Budget is used for the classification of the estimates of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income,

and proprietors' income by establishment industry. The *Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1967* is used for the classification of the estimates for 1969–74, and the *1972 Manual* is used for the classification of the estimates for 1975–87. The *1987 Manual* is used for the classification of the estimates for 1988–92.<sup>8</sup>

For the public sector, the estimates of wages and salaries and other labor income are classified by level of government—Federal, State, and local. The estimates for the Federal Government are subclassified into civilian and military.

### Interpolation and extrapolation

Interpolation and extrapolation are used to prepare preliminary State estimates of some of the components of personal income for the years in which the data for these components are inadequate or unavailable.<sup>9</sup> Both procedures use the data for these components for benchmark years—the years for which the best data are available—and both frequently use other data that are related to the benchmark-year data for the components.

Interpolation is used to derive the preliminary estimates for years that are between benchmark years. For example, if data for wages and salaries for an industry were available only from the decennial censuses of population but employment data were available annually from another source, the preliminary State estimates of wages and salaries for 1981–89 might be interpolated from the State data for wages and salaries 1980 and for 1990, the 2 census benchmark years, and from the data for employment for 1980–90.

Extrapolation is used to derive the preliminary estimates for the years that are beyond the most recent benchmark year. For example, the preliminary estimates of wages for 1991–93 might be extrapolated from the census benchmark data for 1990 and from the employment data for 1990–93.

Both interpolation and extrapolation are illustrated in the following examples. In the first two examples, interpolation is used to derive the preliminary estimates of wages and salaries for an industry in States A, B, and C for the years 2 and 3 that are between the benchmark years 1 and 4. In the third example, extrapolation is used to derive the estimates for year 5.

In the first example, “straight-line interpolation” is used to derive the preliminary State estimates for years

2 and 3 from the State data for the benchmark years 1 and 4.<sup>10</sup> The preliminary estimate for year 2 equals the amount for year 1 plus one-third of the increase from year 1 to year 4; the preliminary estimate for year 3 equals the amount for year 1 plus two-thirds of the increase.

Wages and salaries in thousands of dollars				
	Year 1 (benchmark)	Year 2 (interpolation)	Year 3 (interpolation)	Year 4 (benchmark)
State A .....	28	34	40	46
State B .....	34	43	53	62
State C .....	74	81	87	94

In the second example, interpolation with a related series of data, the indicator series, is used to derive preliminary State estimates for years 2 and 3 from the benchmark data for years 1 and 4 and from the indicator series for all 4 years. The data for wages and salaries are the benchmark data, the employment data are the indicator series, and the average wages (computed as wages and salaries divided by employment) are the interpolation ratios.<sup>11</sup> This method of interpolation is illustrated in three steps.

First, the average wages of the employees in an industry for years 1 and 4 are calculated from data for wages and salaries and data for employment for those years. The wages for each year are divided by the number of employees for the year to yield the average wages of the employees.

Employment and average wages				
	Year 1		Year 4	
	Employment	Average wages in dollars	Employment	Average wages in dollars
State A .....	4	7,000	4	11,500
State B .....	6	5,667	10	6,200
State C .....	11	6,727	10	9,400

10. Straight-line interpolation is the simplest, but the least satisfactory, of the methods of interpolation. Its use is based on the premise that the magnitude of the annual change is the same in each year in the interpolated time series.

11. Using an indicator series for interpolation between 2 benchmark years is based on the premise that the relationship between the data for the income component for the benchmark years and the data from the indicator series for the benchmark years changes at a uniform rate between the benchmark years. This relationship is embodied in the interpolation ratios, which in this example are the average wages.

This procedure uses straight-line interpolation of the benchmark-year interpolation ratios to calculate the ratios for the intervening years. A benchmark-year interpolation ratio is the ratio of the datum for an income component for the benchmark year to the datum for the same year from the annual indicator series. The interpolation ratios for the intervening years are multiplied by the data for those years from the indicator series to yield the interpolated series for those years.

8. Office of Management and Budget, Statistical Policy Division, *Standard Industrial Classification Manual 1967* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), 1967); *Manual 1972* (GPO, 1972); *Manual 1987* (GPO, 1987).

9. After interpolation or extrapolation is used to calculate the preliminary State estimates of a component of personal income, the State estimates are adjusted by allocation to sum to the national estimate of the component.

Second, straight-line interpolation is used to derive the average wages for years 2 and 3 from the average wages for years 1 and 4.

Average wages in dollars				
	Year 1 (benchmark)	Year 2 (interpolation)	Year 3 (interpolation)	Year 4 (benchmark)
State A .....	7,000	8,500	10,000	11,500
State B .....	5,667	5,845	6,022	6,200
State C .....	6,727	7,618	8,509	9,400

Third, the interpolated average wages for each year are multiplied by the employment data for each year to yield the preliminary estimates.

Employment and wage approximations				
	Year 2		Year 3	
	Employment	Wages in thousands of dollars	Employment	Wages in thousands of dollars
State A .....	5	43	4	40
State B .....	7	41	9	54
State C .....	10	76	9	77

In the third example, extrapolation with an indicator series is used to derive the preliminary State estimates of wages for year 5 from the average wages for year 4—used here as the extrapolation ratios—and employment data for year 5.<sup>12</sup> The average wages are multiplied by the employment data to yield the preliminary estimates of wages for year 5.

Preliminary estimates of wages for year 5			
	Year 4	Year 5	
	Average wages in dollars	Employment	Wages in thousands of dollars
State A .....	11,500	5	58
State B .....	6,200	12	74
State C .....	9,400	9	85

### Per capita personal income

This measure of income is calculated as the personal income of the residents of a given area divided by the resident population of the area. In computing per capita personal income for States and counties, BEA uses the

12. Using an indicator series for extrapolation is based on the premise that the relationship between the datum for the income component for the latest benchmark year and the datum from the indicator series for that year remains unchanged in the subsequent years. This relationship is embodied in the extrapolation ratios, which in this example are the average wages.

The extrapolation ratios are multiplied by the data for the subsequent year or years from the indicator series to yield the preliminary estimates for those years.

Census Bureau's annual midyear population estimates. Except for the college student and other seasonal populations, which are measured on April 1, the population for all years is estimated on July 1.

See the following section for the differences between per capita personal income and the Census Bureau's per capita money income.

### Personal income, adjusted gross income, and money income

The measure of personal income that is prepared by BEA differs substantially from adjusted gross income (AGI), which is the principal measure of the income of individuals that is tabulated by the Internal Revenue Service. Personal income also differs from money income, which is prepared by the Census Bureau.

Personal income consists of the income of nonprofit institutions serving individuals, private noninsured welfare funds, and private trust funds, as well as the income of individuals, whereas AGI consists only of the income of individuals who file individual income tax returns. Personal income includes employer contributions to private health and pension funds, other imputed income, transfer payments, and all of the interest received by individuals, whereas AGI excludes all employer contributions and other imputed income, most transfer payments, and the nontaxable interest received by individuals. Personal income, unlike AGI, excludes personal contributions for social insurance, realized capital gains and losses, and private pensions and annuities.<sup>13</sup>

Money income consists only of the income that is received by individuals in cash and its equivalents. Personal income for counties is prepared annually, whereas money income for States, counties and cities is prepared decennially from the data from the "long-form" sample conducted as part of the census of population.<sup>14</sup>

Personal income, unlike money income, includes imputed income, all lump-sum payments except those

13. Private pensions and annuities are excluded from personal income because the funds from which these payments are made consist of accumulated incomes—employer contributions and the net investment earnings of the funds—that were counted as part of personal income in previous periods. Accordingly, the private pensions and annuities are treated as withdrawals from savings rather than as part of personal income.

For more information, see Thae S. Park, "Relationship Between Personal Income and Adjusted Gross Income, 1991-92," SURVEY 74 (August 1994): 51-53.

14. The most recent estimates of money income for States and counties—the estimates for 1989—were prepared from data from the 1990 Census of Population.

For the Nation and for the four census regions, the Census Bureau also prepares annual estimates of money income from the data from the current population survey.

received as part of earnings, certain in-kind transfer payments—such as medicaid, medicare, and food stamps—and employer contributions to private health and pension funds. Personal income, unlike money income, excludes personal contributions for social insurance, income from private pensions and annuities, and income from interpersonal transfers, such as child support.

Further, both BEA and the Census Bureau prepare estimates of per capita income, but each agency uses different methods of computation. For example, the estimate of per capita personal income for a State for

1989 is calculated as the 1989 State estimate of personal income divided by the estimate of the population of the State in July 1989; the estimate of per capita money income for a State for 1989 is calculated as the 1989 State estimate of money income divided by the estimate of the population for the State in April 1990.<sup>15</sup>

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15. The Census Bureau uses this method because the decennial census requests information about the income for the previous year: In April 1990, the Census Bureau asked how much income was received in calendar year 1989.

# Glossary

**Allocation procedures.**—The allocation procedures are used in the derivation of the estimates of State and county personal income, because the data that are available for many of the components of personal income at the State and county levels may not be as comprehensive or as reliable as the data that are available at the national level. The national estimate of a component is allocated to the States in proportion to the States’ shares of an economic, or allocating, series that is a measure of the component or that is related to the component that is being allocated; the State estimates are then allocated to counties. For example, the national estimate of personal dividend income is allocated to the States—and the State estimates are allocated to counties—in proportion to the series for dividends reported by individuals on their Federal income tax returns.

For additional information, see “[Allocation procedures](#)” in the introduction to “The Sources and Methods for the Annual Estimates.”

**Capital consumption adjustment (CCAdj).**—The CCAdj is the difference between the depreciation that is valued for determining income in business accounting—especially for the purpose of tax reporting—and the depreciation that is referred to as “economic depreciation” and that is valued on the basis of consistent accounting (economic service lives and straight-line depreciation) and at replacement cost. For example, if the reported depreciation is \$1.1 million and if the replacement cost of the capital that is used up is calculated with straight-line depreciation and the specified service life as \$1.3 million, then the CCAdj is  $-\$0.2$  million.

In personal income, the CCAdj affects the estimates of proprietors’ income—both farm and nonfarm—and of rental income of persons.

**Corporate business.**—See **Economic sectors and legal form of organization.**

**County.**—Counties consist of the counties and county equivalents, such as the parishes of Louisiana and the boroughs and census areas of Alaska. See also **Geographic units.**

**Disclosure-avoidance procedures.**—See “[Disclosure-avoidance procedures](#)” in the “Technical Notes.”

**Disposable personal income.**—Disposable personal income is the income that is available to persons for spending and saving. It is calculated as personal income less the sum of personal tax payments and personal nontax payments to government.

See also **Personal tax and nontax payments.**

**Earnings.**—This aggregate is the sum of three components of personal income—wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors’ income.

Wage and salary disbursements and proprietors’ income are measured before the deduction of personal contributions for social insurance, which is excluded from personal income. Therefore, the measure “net earnings” is calculated as earnings less personal contributions for social insurance, so that it can then be used in the presentation of personal income as the sum of net earnings, transfer payments, and personal dividend income, personal interest income, and the rental income of persons.

Earnings is often used in the analyses of regional economies as a proxy for the income that is generated from participation in current production.

See also **Labor earnings.**

**Economic sectors and legal form of organization.**—In the national income and products (NIPA’s), four economic sectors are recognized: Domestic business, households and institutions, general government, and the rest of the world.

Domestic businesses are classified into four categories according to their legal form of organization: Corporate business, sole proprietorships and partnerships, “other” private business, and government business enterprises.

Corporate businesses are generally entities that are required to file Federal corporate tax returns (Internal Revenue Service (IRS) form 1120 series). This classification includes mutual financial institutions and cooperatives that are subject to Federal income tax, private noninsured pension funds, nonprofit organizations that primarily serve businesses, Federal Reserve banks, and federally sponsored credit agencies.

Sole proprietorships and partnerships are primarily classified according to the type of Federal income tax

form that is filed with the IRS. Sole proprietorships are mainly entities that are required to file IRS Schedule C (Profit or Loss from Business) or Schedule F (Farm Income and Expenses), but these proprietorships include the similar entities that would have been required to file either of those schedules if the proprietors had met the filing requirements for form 1040. In addition, owner-occupied farm housing is classified with sole proprietorships. Partnerships are legal entities that are required to file a U.S. Partnership Return of Income, IRS form 1065.

Other private business consists of entities that are required to report rental and royalty income on Schedule E (Supplemental Income and Loss), similar entities that would have been required to report rental and royalty income if the individuals had met the filing requirements for form 1040, tax-exempt cooperatives, owner-occupied nonfarm housing, and buildings and equipment owned and used by nonprofit institutions that primarily serve individuals.

Government enterprises are government agencies that cover a substantial portion of their operating costs by selling goods and services to the public and that maintain their own separate accounts.

**Extrapolation.**—See “[Interpolation and extrapolation](#)” in the “Technical Notes.”

**Fiduciary.**—Fiduciaries are individuals or legal entities that serve as administrators or trustees of private trust funds (including estates), which are counted as persons in the NIPA’s. A fiduciary is required to report the income that the private trust fund receives on behalf of the beneficiaries of the estate or trust on Internal Revenue Service form 1041. Data from form 1041 are used in the preparation of the State estimates of personal dividend income and personal interest income.

**Geographic units.**—The estimates of personal income are prepared for the following geographic units: Counties and county equivalents, metropolitan areas, States, and regions. In addition, estimates can be prepared for any area that can be defined in terms of counties.

The estimates are prepared for most counties and for the following county equivalents: The District of Columbia, the boroughs and census areas of Alaska, the parishes of Louisiana, and the independent cities of Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia. However, the estimates for the following areas are combined with those for adjacent counties: Kalawao County, Hawaii; the Montana portion of Yellowstone National Park; Menominee County, Wisconsin; and the small in-

dependent cities of Virginia, generally those with fewer than 100,000 residents.

The estimates for metropolitan areas are aggregations of the county estimates. The county-based definitions of metropolitan areas are used; these definitions are issued for Federal statistical purposes by the Office of Management and Budget. Metropolitan areas consist of metropolitan statistical areas, consolidated metropolitan statistical areas, primary metropolitan statistical areas, and New England county metropolitan areas.

The estimates are prepared for all States and for the District of Columbia. In addition, the State estimates are aggregated to prepare the estimates for the following eight regions: Far West, Great Lakes, Midwest, New England, Plains, Rocky Mountain, Southeast, and Southwest. The regional classifications, which were developed in the mid-1950’s, are based on the homogeneity of the States in terms of economic characteristics, such as the industrial composition of the labor force, and in terms of demographic, social, and cultural characteristics.

In addition, the State estimates are often aggregated to prepare estimates for the nine Census divisions that compose the four regions for which the Bureau of the Census publishes its regional data so that the estimates of personal income can be compared with the Census Bureau data.

**Government enterprise.**—See **Economic sectors and legal form of organization.**

**Imputation.**—Imputations are added to personal income and to other NIPA aggregates to keep the NIPA’s invariant to how certain activities are carried out. The imputations place a market value on certain transactions that do not occur in the market economy, and that, therefore, are not observable in its records. Both a measure of production and the income associated with that production are imputed.

See “[Imputation](#)” in the “Technical Notes.”

**Income subject to adjustment.**—See **Labor earnings.**

**Interpolation.**—See “[Interpolation and extrapolation](#)” in the “Technical Notes.”

**Inventory valuation adjustment (IVA).**—This adjustment is made in the estimation of nonfarm proprietors’ income in order to reflect the difference between the cost of inventory withdrawals valued in determining profits and the cost of withdrawals valued at replacement cost. The IVA is needed because under the accounting practices used by businesses to determine the income reported in the source data, inventories are often charged

to cost of sales (that is, withdrawn) at their acquisition (historical) cost rather than at their replacement cost (the concept underlying the NIPA's). In periods of changing prices, this practice results in profits (or losses) on inventoried goods. The IVA is an estimate of inventory profits, but with the sign reversed. Thus, adding the IVA to income removes the inventory profits, which is appropriate for a measure of current production. Farm proprietors' income does not need to be adjusted, because farm inventories are measured on a current-cost basis.

**Labor earnings.**—This aggregate is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements and other labor income less personal contributions for social insurance by employees. This measure is used in the residence adjustment procedure for the quarterly estimates of State personal income. A slightly modified version of labor earnings—termed “income subject to adjustment”—is used in the residence adjustment of the annual estimates of State and county personal income.

See also **Earnings**.

**Local areas.**—Local areas consist of metropolitan areas and of counties and county equivalents.

See also **Geographic units**.

**Metropolitan areas.**—Metropolitan areas are defined for Federal statistical purposes by the Office of Management and Budget. Generally, they are defined in terms of counties.

See also **Geographic units**.

**Other labor income.**—This component of personal income consists of the payments by employers to privately administered benefit plans for their employees, the fees paid to corporate directors, and miscellaneous fees. The payments to private benefit plans consist of the payments to pension and profit-sharing plans, to private group health and life insurance plans, to supplemental unemployment insurance benefit plans, and to workers' compensation insurance. The miscellaneous fees consist of fees paid to jurors and witnesses, the compensation of prison inmates, and marriage fees paid to justices of the peace.

**Other private business.**—See **Economic sectors and legal form of organization**.

**Partnership.**—A partnership is an unincorporated business association of two or more partners.

See also **Economic sectors and legal form of organization**.

**Pay-in-kind.**—Pay-in-kind is a component of wage and salary disbursements. The estimates of pay-in-kind reflect the value of the food, lodging, clothing, and miscellaneous goods and services that are received by employees from their employers as full payment or as partial payment for services performed.

See also “**Imputation**” in the “Technical Notes.”

**Per capita personal income.**—This measure of income is calculated as the total personal income of the residents of an area divided by the population of the area. See also “**Per capita personal income**” in the “Technical Notes.”

Per capita personal income is often used as an indicator of the quality of consumer markets and of the economic well-being of the residents of an area.

**Personal contributions for social insurance.**—These contributions include the contributions, or payments, by employees, by the self-employed, and by other individuals to the following social insurance programs: Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance, which is also known as social security; hospital insurance; State and local government employee retirement insurance; Federal civilian employee retirement; railroad employee retirement; State unemployment insurance; temporary disability insurance; veterans life insurance; and supplementary medical insurance.

These contributions are excluded from personal income by definition, but the estimates of three components of personal income—wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income—are presented before these contributions are deducted. Therefore, the estimates of these contributions are subtracted from the sum of the estimates of these three components in order to derive the estimates of personal income.

See also **Earnings**, **Labor earnings**, and **Personal income**.

**Personal dividend income.**—This component of personal income consists of the dividends that are received by persons. Dividends are payments in cash or other assets, excluding the corporation's own stock, made by corporations located in the United States or abroad to noncorporate stockholders who are U.S. residents.

In this publications, State estimates of personal dividend income are combined with the estimates of personal interest income and the estimates of rental income of persons.

**Personal income.**—The personal income of an area is defined as the income that is received by, or on behalf of, all the individuals who live in the area; therefore,

the estimates of personal income are presented by the place of residence of the income recipients.

Personal income consists of the income that is received by persons from participation in production, from government and business transfer payments, and from government interest (which is treated like a transfer payment). It is calculated as the sum of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments, rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments to persons, less personal contributions for social insurance.

See also **Earnings; Labor earnings; Other labor income; Personal contributions for social insurance; Personal dividend income; Personal interest income; Persons; Proprietors' income; Rental income of persons; Residence adjustment; Residence, place of; Transfer payments; and Wage and salary disbursements.**

**Personal interest income.**—This component of personal income is the interest income that is received by persons from all sources. The estimates of personal interest income consist of the estimates of both monetary interest and imputed interest.

In this publication, the estimates of personal interest income are combined with the estimates of personal dividend income and the estimates of rental income of persons.

**Personal tax and nontax payments.**—Personal tax and nontax payments consists of the tax payments (net of refunds) by persons that are not chargeable to business expense and certain other payments that are made by persons to government agencies except government enterprises and that are treated like taxes.

Personal taxes includes taxes on income, including realized net capital gains, on gifts and transfers of estates, and on personal property.<sup>1</sup> Nontaxes includes donations, fees, fines, and forfeitures.

The estimates of tax and nontax payments are used in the derivation of disposable personal income, which is calculated as personal income less personal tax and nontax payments.

**Persons.**—Persons is defined as individuals and quasi-individuals that serve individuals or that act on behalf

1. Personal tax payments excludes payments of both real estate taxes and sales taxes. Real estate taxes are excluded because they are considered business expenses that are deducted from both gross monetary rental income and gross imputed rental income in order to obtain net rental income. Sales taxes are included in personal consumption expenditures.

of individuals. Quasi-individuals consists of nonprofit institutions that primarily serve individuals, private noninsured welfare funds, and private trust funds.

**Proprietors' income with inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.**—This component of personal income is the current-production income (including the income in kind) of sole proprietorships and partnerships and of tax-exempt cooperatives.

Proprietors' income includes the imputed rental income of the owner-occupants of farm dwellings, but it excludes both the imputed rental income of the owner-occupants of nonfarm dwellings and the monetary rental income that is received by persons who are not primarily engaged in the real estate business. It also excludes the monetary interest that is received by nonfinancial businesses.

See also **Capital consumption adjustment and Inventory valuation adjustment.**

**Quasi-individuals.**—See **Persons.**

**Region.**—See **Geographic units.**

**Rental income of persons with capital consumption adjustment.**—This component of personal income consists of the income that is received by persons who are not primarily engaged in the real estate business and that is from the rental of real property, the imputed rental income of the owner-occupants of nonfarm dwellings, and the royalties received by persons from patents, copyrights, and the rights to natural resources. The imputed rental income of owner-occupied farm dwellings is included in farm proprietors' income.

See also **Capital consumption adjustment and Proprietors' income.**

In this publication, the estimates of the rental income of persons are combined with the estimates of personal dividend income and of personal interest income.

**Residence adjustment.**—The State and county estimates of personal income are presented by the State and county of residence of the income recipients. However, the source data for most of the components of wage and salary disbursements, other labor income, and personal contributions for social insurance by employees are on a place-of-work basis.<sup>2</sup> Consequently, the estimates based on these source data are adjusted so that they will be on a place-of-residence basis.<sup>3</sup>

See also **“Residence Adjustments”** in the **“The Sources and Methods for the Annual Estimates.”**

2. See **“Geographic characteristics of the source data”** in the introduction to **“The Sources and Methods for the Annual Estimates.”**

3. The estimates of the components that are derived from the place-of-work data are presented both by place of work and by place of residence.

**Residence, place of.**—The place of residence of individuals is the State and county in which they live. The residence of military personnel is the State and county in which they live while they are on military assignment, not their permanent or legal State and county of residence, and the residence of seasonal migrant workers except those working in Alaska is the State and county in which they live while they are working, not their usual State and county of residence.

These definitions of residence are not fully consistent with the population statistics prepared by the Census Bureau; for example, on their census forms, some seasonal migrant workers report their usual State and county of residence rather than the State and county in which they are living and working when the census is taken.

See also **Personal income, Persons, and Residence adjustment.**

**Seasonal adjustment at annual rates.**—The quarterly estimates of State personal income are based largely on quarterly data that are seasonally adjusted because many quarterly economic time series show a seasonal movement that regularly recurs and that can be estimated on the basis of the patterns of the movement in previous years. Accordingly the data are adjusted so that nonseasonal short-term changes and the cyclical and long-term trends in the series can be observed.<sup>4</sup>

The quarterly estimates based on these data are presented at annual rates, so that these estimates can be compared with the annual estimates. These rates show the values for a quarter at their annual equivalent—that is, the value that would be registered if the seasonally adjusted rate of activity measured for a quarter were maintained for a full year.

**Sole proprietorship.**—A sole proprietorship is an unincorporated business owned by a person.

See also **Economic sectors and legal form of organization.**

**Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).**—The SIC that is published in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual by the Office of Management and Budget

4. The Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program—with the X-11 ARIMA variant when it is applicable—is used to adjust the quarterly data. This method uses historical patterns to adjust the data.

is used in the presentation of the State and local area estimates of earnings by industry. It is only used for the estimates for the private sector, although it is designed to cover both public and private economic activities.

In the SIC, establishments are classified by the primary activity in which they are engaged, and each establishment is assigned an industry code.<sup>5</sup> Industries are classified in the following four levels: The division or one-digit level, such as manufacturing; the major-group or two-digit level, such as food and kindred products; the industry-group or three-digit level, such as meat products; and the industry or four-digit level, such as meat packing plants.

The estimates of earnings are presented at the division and two-digit levels.

**State.**—See **Geographic units.**

**Tax-exempt cooperative.**—A tax-exempt cooperative is a nonprofit business organization that is collectively owned by its members. Although tax-exempt cooperatives are incorporated, their income is classified as part of proprietors' income.

See also **Economic sectors and legal form of organization.**

**Transfer payments.**—This component of personal income measures the payments to persons for which no current services have been performed. It consists of payments to individuals and to nonprofit institutions by Federal, State, and local governments and by businesses.

**Wage and salary disbursements.**—This component of personal income measures the remuneration of employees. It includes the compensation of corporate officers; commissions, tips, and bonuses; voluntary employee contributions to certain deferred compensation plans, such as 401(k) plans; and receipts in kind, or pay-in-kind. It reflects the amount of wages and salaries disbursed, but not necessarily earned, during the year.

This component is measured before deductions, such as social security contributions and union dues.

See also **Earnings, Labor earnings, and Pay-in-kind.**

5. An establishment is an economic unit, usually at one location, that conducts business, provides services, or performs industrial operations.

# Appendix A

## Availability of Tables from the Regional Economic Information System

Table	Time series	Frequency	Time lag (months)	Media	Page
<b>Quarterly series (available for United States, regions, and States)</b>					
Quarterly Personal Income (SQ1) .....	1969–93:IV	Quarterly	4	Computer printout	M-60
Quarterly Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Major Industry (SQ5).	1969–93:IV	Quarterly	4	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette	M-61
Quarterly Wages and Salaries by Major Source and Major Industry (SQ7).	1969–93:IV	Quarterly	4	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette	M-61
<b>State annual series (available for United States, regions, and States)</b>					
State Summary Tables (SA1–3) .....	1929–93	Annually	8	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette	
Personal Income .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M-62
Population .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M-63
Per Capita Personal Income .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M-64
Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Industry (SA5).	1929–93	Annually	8	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette	M-66
Wage and Salary Disbursements by Industry (SA7).	1929–93	Annually	8	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette	M-68
Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Industry (SA25).	1969–93	Annually	8	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette	M-70
Full-Time and Part-Time Wage and Salary Employees by Industry (SA27).	1969–93	Annually	8	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette	M-72
Transfer Payments (SA35) .....	1948–93	Annually	8	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette	M-74
Farm Income and Expenses (SA45) .....	1969–93	Annually	9	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette	M-75
Personal Tax and Nontax Payments (SA50) .	1948–93	Annually	8	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette	M-76
Disposable Personal Income (SA50) .....	1948–93	Annually	8	Computer printout, microcomputer diskette	M-77
<b>County annual series (available for United States, regions, States, counties, and metropolitan areas)</b>					
Summary Tables (CA1–3) .....	1969–92	Annually	16	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette, CD-ROM	
Personal Income .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M-79
Population .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M-79
Per Capita Personal Income .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M-79
Per Capita Personal Income Rankings (CA4)	1992	Annually	16	Computer printout	M-80
Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Industry (CA5.2).	1969–92	Annually	16	Computer printout, magnetic tape, CD-ROM	M-82
Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Major Industry (CA5.1).	1969–92	Annually	16	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette, CD-ROM	M-82
Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Major Industry (CA25).	1969–92	Annually	16	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette, CD-ROM	M-85
Regional Economic Profile (CA30) .....	1969–92	Annually	16	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette, CD-ROM	M-85
Wage and Salary Summary Tables (CA34) ..	1969–92	Annually	12	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette, CD-ROM	
Total Wages and Salaries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M-86
Wage and Salary Employment .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M-86
Average Wage per Job .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M-86
BEARFACTS (BEA Regional Fact Sheet) .....	1982–92 1991–92	Annually	16	Computer printout, microcomputer diskette, CD-ROM	M-87
Transfer Payments (CA35) .....	1969–92	Annually	16	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette, CD-ROM	M-88
Farm Income and Expenses (CA45) .....	1969–92	Annually	16	Computer printout, magnetic tape, microcomputer diskette, CD-ROM	M-88
Census Journey-to-Work .....	1960, 1970, 1980, 1990	Decennial Census		Computer printout, magnetic tape, CD-ROM	M-89
Total Commuters' Income Flows .....	1969–92	Annually	16	Computer printout, magnetic tape, CD-ROM	M-90

## Quarterly Personal Income for States and Regions

[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	1991				1992			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>4,761,845</b>	<b>4,812,922</b>	<b>4,840,899</b>	<b>4,911,121</b>	<b>5,001,184</b>	<b>5,077,402</b>	<b>5,122,205</b>	<b>5,312,702</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>292,486</b>	<b>294,301</b>	<b>294,553</b>	<b>298,215</b>	<b>301,610</b>	<b>305,648</b>	<b>309,081</b>	<b>319,128</b>
Connecticut .....	83,874	84,598	84,376	85,477	86,284	87,864	89,385	92,582
Maine .....	21,262	21,244	21,397	21,607	22,001	22,330	22,588	22,906
Massachusetts .....	135,189	135,988	135,986	137,679	139,136	140,532	141,523	146,346
New Hampshire .....	22,900	23,126	23,282	23,618	23,929	24,152	24,429	25,319
Rhode Island .....	19,318	19,322	19,393	19,610	19,808	20,121	20,357	20,929
Vermont .....	9,943	10,023	10,118	10,225	10,452	10,648	10,799	11,047
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>963,886</b>	<b>975,020</b>	<b>977,639</b>	<b>989,606</b>	<b>1,006,251</b>	<b>1,020,286</b>	<b>1,033,597</b>	<b>1,072,138</b>
Delaware .....	13,711	13,673	13,717	13,893	13,949	14,205	14,352	14,766
District of Columbia .....	15,656	15,593	15,319	15,397	15,867	16,151	16,491	16,822
Maryland .....	108,234	109,262	109,497	110,606	111,755	113,353	114,821	117,727
New Jersey .....	189,085	191,132	191,917	194,104	198,315	201,323	204,206	212,308
New York .....	406,790	412,825	413,058	417,980	424,568	430,058	435,585	455,203
Pennsylvania .....	230,412	232,535	234,130	237,626	241,797	245,196	248,142	255,311
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>783,428</b>	<b>790,451</b>	<b>798,054</b>	<b>809,610</b>	<b>824,641</b>	<b>839,120</b>	<b>846,395</b>	<b>875,621</b>
Illinois .....	234,170	236,731	238,031	240,774	245,951	250,142	253,213	262,126
Indiana .....	95,262	95,994	96,941	98,685	101,068	102,858	104,252	107,509
Michigan .....	171,817	174,139	175,682	178,367	180,046	183,900	184,155	190,957
Ohio .....	194,829	195,339	198,276	201,257	205,214	208,260	209,545	216,387
Wisconsin .....	87,349	88,249	89,124	90,527	92,364	93,960	95,231	98,642
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>317,139</b>	<b>321,173</b>	<b>320,555</b>	<b>329,304</b>	<b>336,833</b>	<b>339,392</b>	<b>341,194</b>	<b>356,298</b>
Iowa .....	47,601	47,196	47,570	48,415	50,803	50,542	50,727	52,826
Kansas .....	44,543	45,479	45,122	47,070	47,409	48,342	48,268	51,038
Minnesota .....	84,029	84,873	85,403	86,951	89,502	90,085	91,531	95,325
Missouri .....	92,067	92,820	93,584	95,299	96,743	97,692	98,229	101,215
Nebraska .....	28,312	29,021	28,645	28,902	30,066	30,099	29,933	31,374
North Dakota .....	9,456	9,838	9,411	10,858	10,357	10,616	10,498	11,767
South Dakota .....	11,131	11,572	11,195	11,810	11,954	12,017	12,009	12,752
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>1,012,758</b>	<b>1,023,089</b>	<b>1,032,560</b>	<b>1,046,586</b>	<b>1,069,513</b>	<b>1,086,481</b>	<b>1,088,119</b>	<b>1,137,196</b>
Alabama .....	62,896	63,416	64,110	65,027	66,604	67,562	68,601	70,665
Arkansas .....	33,924	34,184	34,242	35,014	36,597	37,271	37,157	38,711
Florida .....	252,243	253,922	255,016	257,158	261,365	264,855	256,888	279,946
Georgia .....	114,792	116,478	117,694	119,412	122,194	124,237	125,862	130,277
Kentucky .....	55,970	56,982	58,028	59,099	60,460	61,411	62,177	64,125
Louisiana .....	62,902	63,640	64,318	65,472	66,842	68,004	67,894	69,927
Mississippi .....	33,672	34,065	34,277	35,044	36,060	36,589	36,798	37,862
North Carolina .....	110,727	112,388	114,656	115,796	118,507	120,771	122,842	126,350
South Carolina .....	54,542	54,808	55,220	55,952	57,000	57,821	58,615	60,202
Tennessee .....	80,309	81,179	82,005	83,833	86,104	87,812	88,783	92,566
Virginia .....	124,727	125,791	126,497	127,807	130,152	132,205	134,176	137,603
West Virginia .....	26,055	26,238	26,498	26,971	27,627	27,944	28,326	28,961
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>429,463</b>	<b>435,704</b>	<b>438,307</b>	<b>446,818</b>	<b>456,002</b>	<b>464,806</b>	<b>470,378</b>	<b>487,957</b>
Arizona .....	61,796	62,389	62,544	63,442	64,772	65,964	66,900	69,112
New Mexico .....	22,503	22,913	23,280	23,844	24,248	24,248	24,601	25,116
Oklahoma .....	48,695	49,403	49,318	50,707	51,458	52,264	52,575	54,225
Texas .....	296,469	301,117	303,533	309,389	315,928	322,330	326,302	339,505
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>126,285</b>	<b>129,160</b>	<b>130,028</b>	<b>133,986</b>	<b>135,296</b>	<b>137,958</b>	<b>139,777</b>	<b>145,188</b>
Colorado .....	64,825	66,168	66,714	68,369	69,426	70,818	71,898	74,257
Idaho .....	15,837	16,315	16,349	16,973	17,124	17,542	17,721	18,596
Montana .....	12,130	12,479	12,416	13,467	12,891	13,166	13,177	14,142
Utah .....	25,405	25,947	26,238	26,716	27,383	27,824	28,352	29,267
Wyoming .....	8,089	8,251	8,311	8,461	8,471	8,608	8,629	8,926
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>836,400</b>	<b>844,023</b>	<b>849,201</b>	<b>856,997</b>	<b>871,037</b>	<b>883,710</b>	<b>893,665</b>	<b>919,175</b>
Alaska .....	12,017	12,148	12,294	12,446	12,759	12,891	12,997	13,233
California .....	625,310	629,828	632,401	636,065	645,210	653,838	661,788	677,430
Hawaii .....	24,258	24,330	24,516	24,846	25,521	25,887	24,336	26,885
Nevada .....	25,949	26,397	26,791	27,192	27,925	28,375	29,030	30,394
Oregon .....	50,698	51,391	51,836	52,877	53,703	54,642	55,657	57,141
Washington .....	98,168	99,928	101,363	103,571	105,918	108,077	109,856	114,091
	Census Divisions							
New England .....	292,486	294,301	294,553	298,215	301,610	305,648	309,081	319,128
Middle Atlantic .....	826,286	836,492	839,105	849,710	864,680	876,577	887,933	922,822
East North Central .....	783,428	790,451	798,054	809,610	824,641	839,120	846,395	875,621
West North Central .....	317,139	321,173	320,555	329,304	336,833	339,392	341,194	356,298
South Atlantic .....	820,685	828,152	834,114	842,992	858,417	871,542	872,732	912,656
East South Central .....	232,847	235,641	238,420	243,003	249,228	253,374	256,359	265,218
West South Central .....	441,990	448,345	451,411	460,582	470,824	479,870	483,928	502,368
Mountain .....	236,534	240,740	242,276	247,899	251,838	256,544	260,308	269,810
Pacific .....	810,451	817,626	822,410	829,805	843,112	855,335	864,635	888,781

NOTE.—Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Quarterly Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Industry for States

[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Connecticut							
	1991				1992			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Income by place of residence</b>								
Total personal income .....	83,874	84,598	84,376	85,477	86,284	87,864	89,385	92,582
Nonfarm personal income .....	83,650	84,364	84,159	85,270	86,059	87,631	89,162	92,361
Farm personal income .....	225	234	217	206	225	234	223	221
<b>Derivation of personal income</b>								
Total earnings by place of work .....	59,807	60,514	60,516	60,840	61,266	62,237	63,184	65,620
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance <sup>2</sup> .....	4,207	4,247	4,235	4,232	4,286	4,325	4,360	4,433
Plus: Adjustment for residence .....	2,555	2,617	2,619	2,677	2,862	2,877	2,923	3,220
Equals: Net earnings by place of residence .....	58,155	58,884	58,900	59,285	59,842	60,789	61,747	64,407
Plus: Dividends, interest and rent <sup>4</sup> .....	15,492	15,295	14,829	15,108	14,541	14,794	15,096	15,413
Plus: Transfer payments .....	10,227	10,418	10,647	11,083	11,901	12,282	12,541	12,761
State U.I. benefits .....	514	583	607	734	964	1,026	976	958
Transfers excluding State U.I. ....	9,713	9,835	10,040	10,349	10,937	11,255	11,565	11,803
<b>Earnings by place of work</b>								
Components of earnings:								
Wages and salaries .....	48,933	49,448	49,349	49,570	49,718	50,464	51,122	53,402
Other labor income .....	5,268	5,384	5,456	5,549	5,605	5,717	5,828	5,918
Proprietors' income <sup>5</sup> .....	5,607	5,682	5,711	5,721	5,943	6,056	6,234	6,300
Farm .....	144	153	139	129	148	156	145	143
Nonfarm .....	5,463	5,529	5,572	5,592	5,795	5,899	6,088	6,156
<b>Earnings by industry</b>								
Farm .....	225	234	217	206	225	234	223	221
Nonfarm .....	59,583	60,280	60,299	60,634	61,041	62,003	62,962	65,398
Private .....	52,180	52,749	52,946	53,154	53,418	54,376	55,294	57,615
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other .....	265	281	282	286	278	282	283	284
Mining .....	56	55	56	59	56	62	63	67
Construction .....	2,885	2,877	2,942	2,812	2,785	2,832	3,132	2,941
Manufacturing .....	14,149	14,259	14,290	14,544	14,266	14,376	14,398	14,745
Nonurable goods .....	3,674	3,730	3,828	3,860	3,707	3,888	3,893	4,046
Durable goods .....	10,475	10,529	10,463	10,684	10,559	10,488	10,505	10,699
Transportation and public utilities .....	3,109	2,973	3,061	3,011	2,959	2,997	3,080	3,107
Wholesale trade .....	4,032	3,956	3,958	3,960	3,997	4,060	4,101	4,237
Retail trade .....	5,436	5,512	5,469	5,406	5,395	5,519	5,525	5,596
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	6,827	6,981	7,013	6,941	7,374	7,291	7,354	8,501
Services .....	15,421	15,856	15,874	16,136	16,306	16,956	17,360	18,137
Government .....	7,403	7,531	7,353	7,480	7,623	7,628	7,668	7,783
Federal, civilian .....	941	937	915	978	1,024	1,030	1,051	1,047
Military .....	461	435	394	380	383	387	391	378
State and local .....	6,000	6,159	6,044	6,122	6,216	6,211	6,226	6,358

## Quarterly Wages and Salaries by Major Source and Major Industry

[Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates]

	Michigan							
	1989				1990			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>								
Total wages and salaries .....	98,174	97,974	99,380	100,228	100,906	102,943	104,330	103,035
Farm .....	246	250	258	265	290	314	322	328
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other <sup>6</sup> .....	309	317	335	347	338	355	360	360
Mining .....	305	323	324	320	315	309	295	285
Construction .....	3,988	4,051	4,085	4,287	4,327	4,284	4,212	4,125
Manufacturing .....	35,474	34,460	34,300	34,092	33,574	34,613	34,768	33,815
Nonurable goods .....	6,907	6,846	6,906	6,908	6,917	7,100	7,052	6,981
Durable goods .....	28,567	27,614	27,394	27,185	26,657	27,513	27,716	26,834
Transportation and public utilities .....	4,926	4,889	4,951	5,037	5,096	5,193	5,249	5,225
Wholesale trade .....	6,266	6,363	6,390	6,489	6,515	6,550	6,656	6,634
Retail trade .....	8,885	8,921	9,012	9,222	9,319	9,446	9,463	9,453
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	4,845	4,729	4,777	4,871	4,979	5,073	5,230	5,195
Services .....	18,649	19,320	19,750	20,327	20,833	21,152	21,588	21,445
Government .....	14,283	14,350	15,198	14,973	15,322	15,655	16,186	16,169
Federal, civilian .....	1,721	1,717	1,723	1,743	1,800	1,924	1,832	1,816
Military .....	428	430	433	434	445	445	439	440
State and local .....	12,134	12,203	13,042	12,797	13,077	13,286	13,915	13,913
<b>Total wages and salaries</b>								
Total wages and salaries .....	101,990	102,674	104,179	105,967	106,332	109,401	109,389	115,440
Farm .....	324	326	324	331	344	356	366	377
Agricultural services, forestry, fisheries, and other <sup>6</sup> .....	371	374	365	376	383	395	387	399
Mining .....	323	306	303	317	294	288	312	329
Construction .....	3,910	3,891	3,935	3,778	3,813	3,914	3,914	3,957
Manufacturing .....	32,272	32,930	33,928	34,493	33,654	35,193	34,782	37,072
Nonurable goods .....	6,991	7,077	7,224	7,330	7,415	7,503	7,569	7,840
Durable goods .....	25,282	25,852	26,703	27,163	26,238	27,690	27,213	29,232
Transportation and public utilities .....	5,143	5,218	5,301	5,247	5,157	5,312	5,375	5,727
Wholesale trade .....	6,708	6,660	6,715	6,814	6,968	7,071	7,178	7,521
Retail trade .....	9,440	9,562	9,586	9,670	9,759	9,885	10,043	10,430
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	5,324	5,260	5,334	5,460	5,554	5,711	5,836	6,473
Services .....	21,667	21,694	21,931	22,506	23,182	23,674	24,145	25,231
Government .....	16,508	16,455	16,459	16,974	17,223	17,603	17,050	17,924
Federal, civilian .....	1,847	1,833	1,857	1,867	1,930	1,957	1,980	1,997
Military .....	471	465	446	435	435	431	433	414
State and local .....	14,190	14,157	14,156	14,673	14,865	15,216	14,637	15,513

2. Personal contributions for social insurance are included in earnings by type and industry but excluded from personal income.

4. Includes capital consumption adjustment for rental income of persons.

5. Includes the inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

6. "Other" consists of the wages and salaries of U.S. residents employed by international

organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

NOTE.—Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

## Personal Income for States and Regions

(Millions of dollars)

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>2,857,887</b>	<b>3,144,513</b>	<b>3,368,244</b>	<b>3,580,017</b>	<b>3,789,392</b>	<b>4,063,045</b>	<b>4,367,719</b>	<b>4,657,120</b>	<b>4,833,548</b>	<b>5,130,617</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>170,377</b>	<b>189,932</b>	<b>204,940</b>	<b>222,337</b>	<b>241,257</b>	<b>263,807</b>	<b>281,391</b>	<b>291,348</b>	<b>296,082</b>	<b>310,052</b>
Connecticut .....	49,007	54,496	58,544	63,154	68,708	75,164	80,111	83,624	84,596	89,036
Maine .....	11,879	13,124	14,142	15,462	16,871	18,403	19,957	20,915	21,293	22,360
Massachusetts .....	79,970	89,446	96,284	104,372	112,775	123,432	131,248	135,051	137,119	142,828
New Hampshire .....	12,339	13,993	15,700	17,534	19,418	21,249	22,557	23,119	23,852	25,100
Rhode Island .....	11,564	12,698	13,552	14,524	15,588	16,954	18,100	18,781	19,148	19,996
Vermont .....	5,619	6,175	6,719	7,291	7,897	8,605	9,419	9,859	10,074	10,732
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>576,966</b>	<b>631,876</b>	<b>675,812</b>	<b>721,955</b>	<b>768,946</b>	<b>832,620</b>	<b>894,410</b>	<b>948,058</b>	<b>974,826</b>	<b>1,031,880</b>
Delaware .....	7,839	8,521	9,278	9,993	10,775	11,743	12,845	14,164	14,698	15,301
District of Columbia .....	9,771	10,575	11,234	11,579	12,094	13,138	13,844	14,464	14,905	15,590
Maryland .....	59,019	65,432	71,290	77,100	83,586	91,282	98,915	105,499	109,046	114,115
New Jersey .....	113,510	125,824	135,879	146,134	157,575	172,696	183,950	193,693	197,135	210,059
New York .....	243,684	267,853	284,490	303,737	322,499	348,654	375,489	397,796	407,942	432,001
Pennsylvania .....	143,144	153,670	163,641	173,411	182,417	195,107	209,367	222,442	231,100	244,814
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>495,585</b>	<b>544,817</b>	<b>577,709</b>	<b>610,498</b>	<b>640,129</b>	<b>681,960</b>	<b>730,196</b>	<b>772,192</b>	<b>798,109</b>	<b>849,274</b>
Illinois .....	148,875	163,377	172,330	181,432	190,876	203,976	219,458	233,019	239,916	255,651
Indiana .....	59,118	65,574	69,062	73,079	77,210	82,140	88,205	93,493	96,985	104,204
Michigan .....	108,056	119,446	129,247	137,924	143,595	152,965	163,200	170,554	175,961	185,713
Ohio .....	124,644	136,240	143,732	150,915	157,837	168,221	179,035	189,258	195,544	207,769
Wisconsin .....	54,892	60,180	63,338	67,147	70,611	74,659	80,298	85,858	89,702	95,936
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>200,073</b>	<b>221,375</b>	<b>234,306</b>	<b>246,054</b>	<b>258,156</b>	<b>270,350</b>	<b>290,650</b>	<b>311,028</b>	<b>323,471</b>	<b>344,904</b>
Iowa .....	31,526	34,747	36,073	37,573	39,072	40,384	43,947	46,998	48,598	52,103
Kansas .....	29,454	31,759	33,685	35,309	36,898	38,960	40,841	44,121	45,527	48,807
Minnesota .....	49,936	56,548	59,977	63,536	67,589	71,082	77,370	82,324	85,266	91,512
Missouri .....	57,078	63,130	67,770	71,624	75,114	79,360	84,546	89,551	93,928	98,963
Nebraska .....	17,764	19,618	20,722	21,399	22,241	23,226	25,262	27,442	28,744	30,438
North Dakota .....	7,574	7,977	8,221	8,339	8,498	8,917	9,758	9,758	10,024	10,934
South Dakota .....	6,742	7,596	7,858	8,275	8,744	9,200	9,809	10,834	11,385	12,147
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>580,475</b>	<b>641,541</b>	<b>689,863</b>	<b>739,176</b>	<b>788,580</b>	<b>850,438</b>	<b>916,905</b>	<b>980,917</b>	<b>1,028,327</b>	<b>1,094,827</b>
Alabama .....	37,068	40,481	43,309	46,215	48,911	52,430	56,222	60,187	63,774	68,221
Arkansas .....	20,962	23,332	24,838	26,104	27,212	29,046	30,826	32,691	34,661	37,817
Florida .....	132,797	145,868	160,044	173,814	188,430	204,501	226,498	243,038	251,992	262,929
Georgia .....	61,231	69,590	76,323	83,344	89,647	97,269	103,733	110,779	116,393	124,803
Kentucky .....	35,410	39,396	40,893	42,789	45,001	47,812	51,475	55,422	58,587	63,261
Louisiana .....	46,613	49,418	51,415	51,410	51,211	53,922	56,286	60,081	63,959	68,055
Mississippi .....	21,295	23,262	24,349	25,445	26,915	28,856	30,778	32,458	34,343	36,936
North Carolina .....	61,218	68,908	74,414	80,517	86,723	94,357	101,944	108,941	114,219	123,074
South Carolina .....	30,392	33,775	36,201	38,729	41,528	45,080	47,836	52,744	55,110	58,362
Tennessee .....	45,955	51,023	54,594	59,102	63,509	68,275	72,778	77,493	81,719	88,584
Virginia .....	69,495	77,340	83,656	91,107	98,518	106,924	115,544	122,444	127,520	135,003
West Virginia .....	18,038	19,149	19,826	20,601	20,976	21,966	22,985	24,639	26,047	27,784
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>274,981</b>	<b>300,839</b>	<b>324,157</b>	<b>333,993</b>	<b>342,281</b>	<b>360,633</b>	<b>384,648</b>	<b>413,070</b>	<b>435,476</b>	<b>467,529</b>
Arizona .....	33,327	37,598	41,957	46,052	49,764	52,835	56,270	59,471	62,206	66,386
New Mexico .....	13,922	15,154	16,429	17,128	17,881	18,856	20,060	21,600	23,004	24,609
Oklahoma .....	36,914	39,005	40,468	40,835	40,788	42,561	45,080	47,726	49,706	52,847
Texas .....	190,818	209,082	225,303	229,978	233,848	246,381	263,238	284,274	300,560	323,687
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>82,001</b>	<b>88,638</b>	<b>93,490</b>	<b>97,419</b>	<b>100,532</b>	<b>105,079</b>	<b>113,050</b>	<b>121,105</b>	<b>129,643</b>	<b>139,558</b>
Colorado .....	41,927	45,747	48,419	50,457	52,023	54,474	58,241	62,187	66,471	71,654
Idaho .....	9,917	10,551	11,053	11,476	11,990	12,658	14,055	15,256	16,218	17,634
Montana .....	8,699	9,105	9,307	9,868	10,154	10,310	11,318	11,798	12,660	13,397
Utah .....	15,256	16,828	18,033	19,001	19,990	21,066	22,515	24,344	26,171	28,328
Wyoming .....	6,203	6,408	6,678	6,617	6,375	6,569	6,920	7,519	8,125	8,545
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>477,429</b>	<b>525,494</b>	<b>567,967</b>	<b>608,585</b>	<b>649,511</b>	<b>698,158</b>	<b>756,470</b>	<b>819,402</b>	<b>847,614</b>	<b>892,593</b>
Alaska .....	8,775	9,236	9,986	9,981	9,588	9,930	10,898	11,722	12,393	13,157
California .....	358,079	397,323	431,415	463,423	496,480	533,608	574,638	619,446	634,134	662,786
Hawaii .....	13,113	13,985	14,987	16,098	17,126	18,522	20,472	22,757	24,065	25,255
Nevada .....	11,871	12,988	14,180	15,390	16,812	18,716	21,394	24,088	25,980	28,254
Oregon .....	30,195	32,827	34,571	36,343	38,305	41,192	45,188	48,707	51,286	54,840
Washington .....	55,395	59,134	62,828	67,349	71,199	76,190	83,878	92,681	99,757	108,301
Census Divisions										
New England .....	170,377	189,932	204,940	222,337	241,257	263,807	281,391	291,348	296,082	310,052
Middle Atlantic .....	500,338	547,348	584,010	623,283	662,491	716,457	768,806	813,931	836,177	886,875
East North Central .....	495,585	544,817	577,709	610,498	640,129	681,960	730,196	772,192	798,109	849,274
West North Central .....	200,073	221,375	234,306	246,054	258,156	270,350	290,650	311,028	323,471	344,904
South Atlantic .....	449,800	499,158	542,267	586,784	632,277	686,260	744,143	796,711	829,931	876,960
East South Central .....	139,728	154,162	163,144	173,550	184,335	197,372	211,254	225,561	238,424	257,001
West South Central .....	295,307	320,836	342,023	348,326	353,059	371,910	395,430	424,772	448,886	482,406
Mountain .....	141,121	154,379	166,056	175,989	184,990	195,487	210,774	226,264	240,833	258,806
Pacific .....	465,558	512,505	553,787	593,195	632,699	679,442	735,076	795,314	821,635	864,339

NOTE.—Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Total Population for States and Regions <sup>1</sup>

[Thousands]

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>233,806</b>	<b>235,847</b>	<b>237,950</b>	<b>240,162</b>	<b>242,321</b>	<b>244,534</b>	<b>246,820</b>	<b>249,466</b>	<b>252,160</b>	<b>255,082</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>12,545</b>	<b>12,643</b>	<b>12,742</b>	<b>12,835</b>	<b>12,953</b>	<b>13,086</b>	<b>13,182</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>13,195</b>	<b>13,200</b>
Connecticut .....	3,163	3,180	3,201	3,224	3,248	3,272	3,283	3,290	3,289	3,281
Maine .....	1,145	1,156	1,163	1,170	1,185	1,204	1,220	1,231	1,234	1,235
Massachusetts .....	5,800	5,841	5,881	5,903	5,936	5,981	6,016	6,020	5,996	5,998
New Hampshire .....	958	977	997	1,025	1,054	1,083	1,105	1,111	1,104	1,111
Rhode Island .....	956	962	969	977	990	997	1,001	1,005	1,005	1,005
Vermont .....	523	527	530	534	540	550	558	565	567	570
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>42,546</b>	<b>42,690</b>	<b>42,799</b>	<b>42,996</b>	<b>43,196</b>	<b>43,442</b>	<b>43,585</b>	<b>43,703</b>	<b>43,899</b>	<b>44,104</b>
Delaware .....	605	612	618	628	637	648	658	669	680	689
District of Columbia .....	632	633	635	638	637	631	624	601	595	589
Maryland .....	4,314	4,366	4,414	4,488	4,566	4,659	4,727	4,802	4,859	4,908
New Jersey .....	7,468	7,516	7,566	7,623	7,672	7,713	7,726	7,735	7,753	7,789
New York .....	17,688	17,747	17,794	17,836	17,871	17,944	17,983	18,002	18,055	18,119
Pennsylvania .....	11,838	11,816	11,772	11,784	11,812	11,847	11,866	11,893	11,958	12,009
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>41,369</b>	<b>41,397</b>	<b>41,423</b>	<b>41,460</b>	<b>41,595</b>	<b>41,727</b>	<b>41,873</b>	<b>42,076</b>	<b>42,427</b>	<b>42,753</b>
Illinois .....	11,410	11,413	11,401	11,389	11,393	11,392	11,410	11,443	11,541	11,631
Indiana .....	5,451	5,459	5,460	5,455	5,474	5,493	5,524	5,554	5,610	5,662
Michigan .....	9,048	9,050	9,077	9,129	9,189	9,219	9,253	9,314	9,380	9,437
Ohio .....	10,738	10,739	10,736	10,732	10,762	10,800	10,829	10,859	10,941	11,016
Wisconsin .....	4,722	4,736	4,748	4,756	4,779	4,823	4,857	4,906	4,956	5,007
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>17,326</b>	<b>17,384</b>	<b>17,404</b>	<b>17,395</b>	<b>17,430</b>	<b>17,536</b>	<b>17,595</b>	<b>17,690</b>	<b>17,812</b>	<b>17,960</b>
Iowa .....	2,871	2,859	2,830	2,792	2,767	2,769	2,771	2,780	2,795	2,812
Kansas .....	2,416	2,424	2,428	2,433	2,446	2,462	2,473	2,480	2,495	2,523
Minnesota .....	4,142	4,158	4,185	4,206	4,236	4,297	4,338	4,390	4,432	4,480
Missouri .....	4,944	4,976	5,001	5,024	5,057	5,082	5,096	5,127	5,157	5,193
Nebraska .....	1,584	1,589	1,585	1,575	1,567	1,572	1,575	1,580	1,593	1,606
North Dakota .....	677	681	677	670	661	655	646	637	635	636
South Dakota .....	693	697	698	696	696	698	697	696	704	711
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>54,859</b>	<b>55,520</b>	<b>56,205</b>	<b>56,868</b>	<b>57,544</b>	<b>58,129</b>	<b>58,734</b>	<b>59,465</b>	<b>60,246</b>	<b>61,089</b>
Alabama .....	3,934	3,952	3,973	3,992	4,016	4,024	4,030	4,046	4,091	4,136
Arkansas .....	2,306	2,320	2,327	2,332	2,343	2,343	2,346	2,353	2,373	2,399
Florida .....	10,751	11,041	11,352	11,669	11,999	12,308	12,638	13,045	13,267	13,488
Georgia .....	5,729	5,835	5,963	6,085	6,209	6,317	6,411	6,504	6,623	6,751
Kentucky .....	3,695	3,696	3,695	3,688	3,684	3,681	3,677	3,690	3,713	3,755
Louisiana .....	4,396	4,401	4,409	4,407	4,345	4,289	4,253	4,211	4,254	4,287
Mississippi .....	2,568	2,578	2,588	2,594	2,589	2,581	2,574	2,574	2,593	2,614
North Carolina .....	6,077	6,165	6,255	6,322	6,405	6,482	6,565	6,653	6,736	6,843
South Carolina .....	3,234	3,272	3,304	3,343	3,381	3,413	3,457	3,498	3,560	3,603
Tennessee .....	4,660	4,687	4,716	4,739	4,784	4,823	4,854	4,887	4,953	5,024
Virginia .....	5,565	5,644	5,716	5,812	5,933	6,038	6,120	6,213	6,280	6,377
West Virginia .....	1,945	1,928	1,907	1,883	1,858	1,830	1,807	1,790	1,803	1,812
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>23,407</b>	<b>23,779</b>	<b>24,169</b>	<b>24,588</b>	<b>24,751</b>	<b>24,863</b>	<b>25,083</b>	<b>25,402</b>	<b>25,820</b>	<b>26,281</b>
Arizona .....	2,969	3,067	3,184	3,309	3,438	3,536	3,622	3,681	3,748	3,832
New Mexico .....	1,394	1,417	1,439	1,463	1,479	1,491	1,504	1,520	1,549	1,581
Oklahoma .....	3,291	3,286	3,272	3,253	3,211	3,168	3,150	3,146	3,175	3,212
Texas .....	15,753	16,009	16,275	16,563	16,624	16,669	16,807	17,055	17,348	17,656
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>7,035</b>	<b>7,110</b>	<b>7,168</b>	<b>7,201</b>	<b>7,207</b>	<b>7,204</b>	<b>7,234</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>7,456</b>	<b>7,640</b>
Colorado .....	3,134	3,170	3,209	3,238	3,261	3,263	3,276	3,302	3,378	3,470
Idaho .....	982	991	994	990	985	986	994	1,011	1,040	1,067
Montana .....	814	821	822	814	805	800	800	799	809	824
Utah .....	1,595	1,622	1,643	1,663	1,678	1,690	1,706	1,729	1,770	1,813
Wyoming .....	510	505	500	496	477	465	458	452	460	466
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>34,719</b>	<b>35,324</b>	<b>36,041</b>	<b>36,820</b>	<b>37,646</b>	<b>38,548</b>	<b>39,534</b>	<b>40,614</b>	<b>41,303</b>	<b>42,054</b>
Alaska .....	488	514	533	544	539	542	547	551	570	587
California .....	25,362	25,847	26,444	27,106	27,781	28,468	29,218	29,956	30,380	30,867
Hawaii .....	1,013	1,028	1,040	1,052	1,068	1,080	1,095	1,113	1,137	1,160
Nevada .....	902	925	951	981	1,024	1,075	1,137	1,224	1,283	1,327
Oregon .....	2,653	2,667	2,673	2,684	2,701	2,742	2,791	2,861	2,922	2,977
Washington .....	4,301	4,344	4,401	4,453	4,533	4,641	4,746	4,909	5,012	5,136
Census Divisions										
New England .....	12,545	12,643	12,742	12,835	12,953	13,086	13,182	13,222	13,195	13,200
Middle Atlantic .....	36,995	37,080	37,132	37,243	37,355	37,505	37,575	37,630	37,766	37,918
East North Central .....	41,369	41,397	41,423	41,460	41,595	41,727	41,873	42,076	42,427	42,753
West North Central .....	17,326	17,384	17,404	17,395	17,430	17,536	17,595	17,690	17,812	17,960
South Atlantic .....	38,853	39,496	40,163	40,868	41,625	42,324	43,008	43,775	44,403	45,061
East South Central .....	14,857	14,913	14,972	15,014	15,072	15,109	15,136	15,197	15,350	15,529
West South Central .....	25,745	26,015	26,282	26,556	26,522	26,469	26,556	26,765	27,151	27,554
Mountain .....	12,301	12,519	12,742	12,953	13,146	13,305	13,498	13,719	14,036	14,381
Pacific .....	33,817	34,399	35,090	35,839	36,622	37,473	38,397	39,391	40,020	40,726

1. Midyear population estimates from the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE.—Detail may not add to totals because of rounding

## Per Capita Personal Income for States and Regions

[Dollars]

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>12,223</b>	<b>13,333</b>	<b>14,155</b>	<b>14,907</b>	<b>15,638</b>	<b>16,615</b>	<b>17,696</b>	<b>18,668</b>	<b>19,169</b>	<b>20,114</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>13,581</b>	<b>15,023</b>	<b>16,084</b>	<b>17,323</b>	<b>18,626</b>	<b>20,159</b>	<b>21,347</b>	<b>22,035</b>	<b>22,439</b>	<b>23,488</b>
Connecticut .....	15,496	17,136	18,286	19,588	21,156	22,969	24,399	25,417	25,722	27,137
Maine .....	10,376	11,355	12,159	13,213	14,240	15,285	16,358	16,988	17,249	18,100
Massachusetts .....	13,788	15,313	16,371	17,680	18,998	20,638	21,818	22,434	22,870	23,811
New Hampshire .....	12,878	14,323	15,749	17,104	18,415	19,625	20,422	20,802	21,596	22,596
Rhode Island .....	12,090	13,200	13,985	14,859	15,750	17,013	18,088	18,689	19,052	19,895
Vermont .....	10,736	11,723	12,674	13,650	14,615	15,651	16,889	17,458	17,781	18,834
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>13,561</b>	<b>14,801</b>	<b>15,791</b>	<b>16,791</b>	<b>17,801</b>	<b>19,166</b>	<b>20,521</b>	<b>21,693</b>	<b>22,206</b>	<b>23,396</b>
Delaware .....	12,947	13,931	15,005	15,922	16,914	18,130	19,513	21,168	21,616	22,201
District of Columbia .....	15,448	16,694	17,702	18,140	18,986	20,836	22,180	24,048	25,041	26,485
Maryland .....	13,682	14,988	16,152	17,181	18,306	19,594	20,924	21,970	22,444	23,249
New Jersey .....	15,199	16,740	17,958	19,170	20,540	22,389	23,809	25,040	25,426	26,969
New York .....	13,777	15,093	15,988	17,030	18,046	19,430	20,880	22,097	22,595	23,842
Pennsylvania .....	12,091	13,005	13,901	14,716	15,443	16,468	17,644	18,704	19,326	20,385
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>11,980</b>	<b>13,161</b>	<b>13,947</b>	<b>14,725</b>	<b>15,389</b>	<b>16,343</b>	<b>17,438</b>	<b>18,352</b>	<b>18,811</b>	<b>19,865</b>
Illinois .....	13,048	14,315	15,115	15,931	16,754	17,905	19,234	20,363	20,789	21,980
Indiana .....	10,846	12,013	12,649	13,397	14,106	14,955	15,968	16,834	17,288	18,405
Michigan .....	11,942	13,198	14,239	15,109	15,627	16,592	17,637	18,312	18,759	19,680
Ohio .....	11,607	12,687	13,388	14,063	14,667	15,576	16,532	17,430	17,873	18,860
Wisconsin .....	11,625	12,707	13,339	14,118	14,777	15,479	16,534	17,501	18,101	19,162
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>11,547</b>	<b>12,735</b>	<b>13,463</b>	<b>14,145</b>	<b>14,811</b>	<b>15,417</b>	<b>16,519</b>	<b>17,582</b>	<b>18,160</b>	<b>19,204</b>
Iowa .....	10,982	12,154	12,747	13,456	14,119	14,586	15,862	16,904	17,385	18,526
Kansas .....	12,193	13,100	13,875	14,513	15,087	15,822	16,516	17,788	18,246	19,348
Minnesota .....	12,057	13,600	14,332	15,107	15,957	16,543	17,835	18,754	19,237	20,427
Missouri .....	11,545	12,688	13,552	14,257	14,852	15,614	16,591	17,467	18,212	19,058
Nebraska .....	11,212	12,348	13,075	13,591	14,195	15,096	16,041	17,365	18,041	18,957
North Dakota .....	11,192	11,721	12,142	12,454	12,852	12,079	13,732	15,328	15,787	17,193
South Dakota .....	9,728	10,893	11,251	11,887	12,561	12,775	14,080	15,563	16,181	17,081
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>10,581</b>	<b>11,555</b>	<b>12,274</b>	<b>12,998</b>	<b>13,704</b>	<b>14,630</b>	<b>15,611</b>	<b>16,496</b>	<b>17,069</b>	<b>17,922</b>
Alabama .....	9,422	10,243	10,901	11,577	12,180	13,028	13,950	14,875	15,590	16,496
Arkansas .....	9,091	10,057	10,672	11,193	11,616	12,397	13,138	13,891	14,603	15,765
Florida .....	12,353	13,212	14,098	14,895	15,704	16,615	17,922	18,631	18,995	19,494
Georgia .....	10,689	11,925	12,799	13,696	14,438	15,398	16,180	17,033	17,574	18,485
Kentucky .....	9,584	10,660	11,067	11,601	12,216	12,991	13,998	15,020	15,780	16,848
Louisiana .....	10,604	11,229	11,662	11,664	11,787	12,571	13,235	14,267	15,036	15,874
Mississippi .....	8,293	9,022	9,407	9,809	10,396	11,181	11,956	12,609	13,243	14,128
North Carolina .....	10,073	11,178	11,897	12,735	13,541	14,558	15,527	16,375	16,957	17,986
South Carolina .....	9,397	10,322	10,958	11,585	12,283	13,210	13,838	15,077	15,479	16,197
Tennessee .....	9,862	10,886	11,577	12,471	13,277	14,156	14,992	15,856	16,498	17,632
Virginia .....	12,488	13,702	14,636	15,675	16,605	17,709	18,879	19,708	20,305	21,170
West Virginia .....	9,273	9,933	10,396	10,943	11,291	12,000	12,723	13,764	14,447	15,332
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>11,748</b>	<b>12,652</b>	<b>13,412</b>	<b>13,584</b>	<b>13,829</b>	<b>14,505</b>	<b>15,335</b>	<b>16,262</b>	<b>16,866</b>	<b>17,789</b>
Arizona .....	11,225	12,257	13,178	13,919	14,477	14,943	15,535	16,154	16,597	17,323
New Mexico .....	9,984	10,695	11,421	11,708	12,092	12,651	13,339	14,215	14,853	15,563
Oklahoma .....	11,218	11,871	12,369	12,552	12,704	13,437	14,310	15,172	15,655	16,452
Texas .....	12,113	13,061	13,844	13,885	14,067	14,780	15,663	16,668	17,325	18,333
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>11,656</b>	<b>12,467</b>	<b>13,042</b>	<b>13,529</b>	<b>13,950</b>	<b>14,587</b>	<b>15,627</b>	<b>16,602</b>	<b>17,388</b>	<b>18,266</b>
Colorado .....	13,379	14,430	15,088	15,584	15,954	16,696	17,779	18,832	19,680	20,648
Idaho .....	10,099	10,648	11,118	11,588	12,171	12,840	14,134	15,084	15,599	16,523
Montana .....	10,686	11,090	11,316	12,125	12,611	12,883	14,154	14,761	15,648	16,264
Utah .....	9,564	10,372	10,975	11,426	11,910	12,468	13,199	14,077	14,785	15,624
Wyoming .....	12,154	12,690	13,363	13,348	13,363	14,123	15,096	16,628	17,680	18,330
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>13,751</b>	<b>14,876</b>	<b>15,759</b>	<b>16,529</b>	<b>17,253</b>	<b>18,111</b>	<b>19,135</b>	<b>20,175</b>	<b>20,522</b>	<b>21,225</b>
Alaska .....	17,966	17,978	18,752	18,337	17,777	18,318	19,918	21,264	21,723	22,419
California .....	14,119	15,372	16,314	17,097	17,871	18,744	19,667	20,679	20,874	21,472
Hawaii .....	12,948	13,604	14,413	15,304	16,035	17,150	18,703	20,440	21,172	21,779
Nevada .....	13,160	14,041	14,908	15,692	16,426	17,407	18,810	19,681	20,249	21,285
Oregon .....	11,380	12,309	12,934	13,541	14,180	15,024	16,193	17,024	17,554	18,419
Washington .....	12,881	13,613	14,277	15,124	15,709	16,418	17,672	18,879	19,903	21,088
Census Divisions										
New England .....	13,581	15,023	16,084	17,323	18,626	20,159	21,347	22,035	22,439	23,488
Middle Atlantic .....	13,525	14,761	15,728	16,736	17,735	19,103	20,460	21,630	22,141	23,389
East North Central .....	11,980	13,161	13,947	14,725	15,389	16,343	17,438	18,352	18,811	19,865
West North Central .....	11,547	12,735	13,463	14,145	14,811	15,417	16,519	17,582	18,160	19,204
South Atlantic .....	11,577	12,638	13,502	14,358	15,190	16,214	17,303	18,200	18,691	19,462
East South Central .....	9,405	10,337	10,896	11,560	12,230	13,063	13,957	14,842	15,533	16,550
West South Central .....	11,471	12,333	13,014	13,117	13,312	14,051	14,890	15,870	16,533	17,508
Mountain .....	11,473	12,332	13,032	13,587	14,072	14,693	15,616	16,492	17,158	17,996
Pacific .....	13,767	14,899	15,782	16,552	17,276	18,132	19,144	20,190	20,530	21,223

## Per Capita Personal Income for States and Regions

[Percent of national average]

	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>100</b>									
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>111</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>117</b>
Connecticut .....	127	129	129	131	135	138	138	136	134	135
Maine .....	85	85	86	89	91	92	92	91	90	90
Massachusetts .....	113	115	116	119	121	124	123	120	119	118
New Hampshire .....	105	107	111	115	118	118	115	111	113	112
Rhode Island .....	99	99	99	100	101	102	102	100	99	99
Vermont .....	88	88	90	92	93	94	95	94	93	94
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>111</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>
Delaware .....	106	104	106	107	108	109	110	113	113	110
District of Columbia .....	126	125	125	122	121	125	125	129	131	132
Maryland .....	112	112	114	115	117	118	118	118	117	116
New Jersey .....	124	126	127	129	131	135	135	134	133	134
New York .....	113	113	113	114	115	117	118	118	118	119
Pennsylvania .....	99	98	98	99	99	99	100	100	101	101
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>
Illinois .....	107	107	107	107	107	108	109	109	108	109
Indiana .....	89	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	92
Michigan .....	98	99	101	101	100	100	100	98	98	98
Ohio .....	95	95	95	94	94	94	93	93	93	94
Wisconsin .....	95	95	94	95	94	93	93	94	94	95
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>94</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>
Iowa .....	90	91	90	90	90	88	90	91	91	92
Kansas .....	100	98	98	97	96	95	93	95	95	96
Minnesota .....	99	102	101	101	102	100	101	100	100	102
Missouri .....	94	95	96	96	95	94	94	94	95	95
Nebraska .....	92	93	92	91	91	91	91	93	94	94
North Dakota .....	92	88	86	84	82	73	78	82	82	85
South Dakota .....	80	82	79	80	80	77	80	83	84	85
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>89</b>
Alabama .....	77	77	77	78	78	78	79	80	81	82
Arkansas .....	74	75	75	75	74	75	74	74	76	78
Florida .....	101	99	100	100	100	100	101	100	99	97
Georgia .....	87	89	90	92	92	93	91	91	92	92
Kentucky .....	78	80	78	78	78	78	79	80	82	84
Louisiana .....	87	84	82	78	75	76	75	76	78	79
Mississippi .....	68	68	66	66	66	67	68	68	69	70
North Carolina .....	82	84	84	85	87	88	88	88	88	89
South Carolina .....	77	77	77	78	79	80	78	81	81	81
Tennessee .....	81	82	82	84	85	85	85	85	86	88
Virginia .....	102	103	103	105	106	107	107	106	106	105
West Virginia .....	76	74	73	73	72	72	72	74	75	76
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>96</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>
Arizona .....	92	92	93	93	93	90	88	87	87	86
New Mexico .....	82	80	81	79	77	76	75	76	77	77
Oklahoma .....	92	89	87	84	81	81	81	81	82	82
Texas .....	99	98	98	93	90	89	89	89	90	91
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>95</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>91</b>
Colorado .....	109	108	107	105	102	100	100	101	103	103
Idaho .....	83	80	79	78	78	77	80	81	81	82
Montana .....	87	83	80	81	81	78	80	79	82	81
Utah .....	78	78	78	77	76	75	75	75	77	78
Wyoming .....	99	95	94	90	85	85	85	89	92	91
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>113</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>106</b>
Alaska .....	147	135	132	123	114	114	113	114	113	111
California .....	116	115	115	115	114	113	111	111	109	107
Hawaii .....	106	102	102	103	103	103	106	109	110	108
Nevada .....	108	105	105	105	105	105	106	105	106	106
Oregon .....	93	92	91	91	91	90	92	91	92	92
Washington .....	105	102	101	101	100	99	100	101	104	105
Census Divisions										
New England .....	111	113	114	116	119	121	121	118	117	117
Middle Atlantic .....	111	111	111	112	113	115	116	116	116	116
East North Central .....	98	99	99	99	98	98	99	98	98	99
West North Central .....	94	96	95	95	95	93	93	94	95	95
South Atlantic .....	95	95	95	96	97	98	98	97	98	97
East South Central .....	77	78	77	78	78	79	79	80	81	82
West South Central .....	94	92	92	88	85	85	84	85	86	87
Mountain .....	94	92	92	91	90	88	88	88	90	89
Pacific .....	113	112	111	111	110	109	108	108	107	106

Total Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Industry for States <sup>1</sup>

[Thousands of dollars]

	New Jersey					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Income by place of residence</b>						
Total personal income .....	157,574,866	172,696,206	183,950,259	193,692,795	197,135,102	210,059,382
Nonfarm personal income .....	157,312,206	172,430,143	183,661,587	193,427,836	196,857,714	209,767,614
Farm income <sup>2</sup> .....	262,660	266,063	288,672	264,959	277,388	291,768
Population (thousands) <sup>3</sup> .....	7,672	7,713	7,726	7,735	7,753	7,789
Per capita personal income (dollars) <sup>4</sup> .....	20,540	22,389	23,809	25,040	25,426	26,969
<b>Derivation of total personal income</b>						
Earnings by place of work .....	104,967,345	115,478,064	121,393,268	127,250,033	129,283,272	137,532,786
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance <sup>5</sup> .....	7,264,436	8,099,179	8,753,058	8,989,553	9,392,307	9,865,521
Plus: Adjustment for residence .....	13,996,143	15,540,918	15,450,663	15,964,275	15,191,236	16,809,700
Equals: Net earnings by place of residence .....	111,699,052	122,919,803	128,090,873	134,224,755	135,082,201	144,476,965
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent <sup>7</sup> .....	28,517,834	31,223,485	35,457,703	36,888,872	36,646,750	36,679,775
Plus: Transfer payments .....	17,357,980	18,552,918	20,401,683	22,579,168	25,406,151	28,902,642
<b>Earnings by place of work</b>						
Components of earnings:						
Wages and salaries .....	87,449,310	96,180,432	101,149,658	105,861,063	106,731,994	113,040,144
Other labor income .....	8,060,437	8,916,260	9,537,953	10,060,243	10,731,543	11,634,071
Proprietors' income <sup>8</sup> .....	9,457,598	10,381,372	10,705,657	11,328,727	11,819,735	12,858,571
Farm .....	188,427	189,711	203,661	177,371	177,371	193,745
Nonfarm .....	9,269,171	10,191,661	10,501,996	11,163,385	11,642,364	12,664,826
Earnings by industry:						
Farm .....	262,660	266,063	288,672	264,959	277,388	291,768
Nonfarm .....	104,704,685	115,212,001	121,104,596	126,985,074	129,005,884	137,241,018
Private .....	90,629,145	99,850,037	104,544,880	108,975,184	109,918,310	116,830,293
Ag. serv., forestry, fisheries, and other <sup>9</sup> .....	458,493	481,440	481,817	512,610	545,783	558,170
Agricultural services .....	422,949	443,207	449,194	473,602	502,785	512,783
Forestry, fisheries, and other <sup>9</sup> .....	35,544	38,233	32,623	39,008	42,998	45,387
Forestry .....	1,553	1,096	1,452	1,708	1,603	1,272
Fisheries .....	33,991	37,137	31,171	37,300	41,395	44,115
Other <sup>9</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining .....	65,280	124,044	96,899	102,619	138,999	145,119
Coal mining .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Oil and gas extraction .....	-31,242	22,508	-13,245	-1,229	47,930	52,393
Metal mining .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels .....	81,967	91,746	100,397	96,458	81,557	83,636
Construction .....	7,008,522	7,791,207	7,808,174	7,284,206	6,321,688	6,374,416
General building contractors .....	1,938,362	2,184,137	1,926,452	1,664,890	1,414,840	1,284,243
Heavy construction contractors .....	768,836	825,185	879,450	888,042	757,988	846,101
Special trade contractors .....	4,301,324	4,781,885	5,002,272	4,731,274	4,148,860	4,244,072
Manufacturing .....	22,278,640	23,771,241	24,189,672	23,865,424	23,887,531	24,551,723
Nondurable goods .....	11,993,876	13,043,384	13,494,145	13,974,152	14,362,856	15,080,753
Food and kindred products .....	1,651,788	1,757,293	1,813,982	1,777,299	1,803,934	1,898,080
Textile mill products .....	359,360	372,123	401,174	404,681	403,673	417,618
Apparel and other textile products .....	764,522	786,200	767,503	732,200	702,314	707,372
Paper and allied products .....	880,649	922,617	928,262	929,241	924,233	949,582
Printing and publishing .....	1,918,558	2,095,856	2,191,024	2,229,030	2,218,200	2,306,197
Chemicals and allied products .....	4,898,603	5,548,937	5,822,929	6,238,872	6,548,448	6,962,253
Petroleum and coal products .....	525,639	531,328	558,684	602,500	653,809	663,379
Tobacco products .....	10,854	10,834	8,723	5,133	(D)	(D)
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products .....	902,402	935,669	928,602	971,107	1,003,406	1,072,857
Leather and leather products .....	81,501	82,527	73,262	84,089	(D)	(D)
Durable goods .....	10,284,764	10,727,857	10,695,527	9,891,272	9,524,675	9,470,970
Lumber and wood products .....	198,927	213,190	194,340	155,460	132,867	127,047
Furniture and fixtures .....	274,631	263,363	253,886	241,137	214,250	208,685
Primary metal industries .....	658,689	693,544	693,969	681,000	679,123	705,990
Fabricated metal products .....	1,410,603	1,453,834	1,450,416	1,435,431	1,359,588	1,352,996
Machinery and computer equipment .....	1,845,747	2,013,264	2,041,254	2,001,396	1,917,921	1,868,552
Electronic equipment, excluding computer equipment .....	2,928,436	2,313,283	2,331,168	1,890,508	1,773,715	1,685,895
Transportation equip. excluding motor vehicles .....	175,150	188,305	173,484	145,457	125,241	105,731
Motor vehicles and equipment .....	364,987	364,882	340,828	263,569	257,575	226,250
Ordnance <sup>10</sup> .....	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	736,845	752,529	742,549	701,596	662,571	689,810
Instruments and related products .....	1,153,302	1,879,551	1,858,225	1,831,123	1,860,777	1,945,772
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	537,447	592,112	615,408	544,595	541,047	554,242
Transportation and public utilities .....	8,577,971	9,129,228	9,251,049	9,770,105	10,223,638	10,795,511
Railroad transportation .....	(D)	(D)	106,213	111,562	124,193	128,721
Trucking and warehousing .....	2,198,831	2,386,364	2,538,472	2,562,294	2,538,708	2,570,517
Water transportation .....	573,741	542,529	504,775	514,421	583,007	627,593
Other transportation .....	(D)	(D)	1,684,398	1,753,222	1,866,363	1,977,211
Local and interurban passenger transit .....	563,776	572,712	632,172	647,494	671,288	700,166
Transportation by air .....	508,097	521,232	531,248	556,163	581,460	612,056
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	(D)	(D)	5,688	6,134	6,427	6,745
Transportation services .....	388,096	446,143	515,290	543,431	607,188	658,244
Communications .....	2,930,511	3,169,851	2,976,240	3,310,516	3,486,089	3,767,430
Electric, gas, and sanitary services .....	1,298,809	1,374,541	1,440,951	1,518,090	1,625,278	1,724,039

Total Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Industry for States<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[Thousands of dollars]

New Jersey						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Wholesale trade .....	9,284,845	10,394,778	11,014,583	11,606,668	11,501,094	12,501,582
Retail trade .....	10,137,043	11,012,697	11,370,882	11,532,391	11,484,060	11,883,245
Building materials and garden equipment .....	466,698	514,668	532,765	504,709	489,352	512,318
General merchandise stores .....	1,063,415	1,126,653	1,170,512	1,170,025	1,164,018	1,173,935
Food stores .....	1,745,730	1,920,146	2,025,601	2,111,543	2,145,974	2,204,533
Automotive dealers and service stations .....	1,699,187	1,800,111	1,730,298	1,685,561	1,632,574	1,676,680
Apparel and accessory stores .....	808,571	878,767	905,810	975,851	980,878	1,006,487
Home furniture and furnishings stores .....	743,680	798,900	833,872	818,422	745,974	769,688
Eating and drinking places .....	1,939,715	2,131,672	2,136,616	2,180,587	2,249,578	2,303,767
Miscellaneous retail .....	1,670,047	1,841,780	2,035,408	2,085,693	2,075,712	2,235,837
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	6,957,002	7,744,812	8,116,347	8,704,375	9,001,539	10,028,454
Depository and nondepository credit institutions .....	2,057,041	2,308,268	2,523,483	2,565,557	2,430,496	2,631,539
Other finance, insurance, and real estate .....	4,899,961	5,436,544	5,592,864	6,138,818	6,571,043	7,396,915
Security and commodity brokers and services .....	916,758	1,049,713	1,145,039	1,263,402	1,449,898	2,039,715
Insurance carriers .....	2,043,112	2,323,124	2,499,204	2,683,866	2,800,946	2,951,475
Insurance agents, brokers, and services .....	1,131,095	1,286,575	1,325,379	1,452,867	1,451,801	1,521,455
Real estate .....	436,456	646,016	639,817	557,802	600,359	613,798
Combined real estate, insurance, etc. <sup>11</sup> .....	-22,006	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Holding and other investment companies .....	394,546	131,116	-16,575	180,881	268,039	270,472
Services .....	25,861,349	29,400,590	32,215,457	35,596,786	36,813,978	39,992,073
Hotels and other lodging places .....	1,848,890	1,949,704	2,113,544	2,218,674	2,182,815	2,281,748
Personal services .....	855,319	921,131	927,763	948,881	939,674	980,083
Private households .....	185,502	199,118	211,812	221,935	213,501	234,733
Business services .....	8,370,587	6,730,373	7,301,420	8,388,919	8,297,670	9,109,184
Auto repair, services, and parking .....	789,572	893,580	935,591	938,370	919,623	940,488
Miscellaneous repair services .....	472,474	495,828	517,588	487,978	461,634	486,864
Amusement and recreation services .....	646,582	818,876	855,134	1,082,842	1,281,795	1,375,598
Motion pictures .....	87,655	157,690	183,106	197,280	191,754	212,659
Health services .....	6,832,688	7,855,608	8,918,023	10,021,260	10,938,632	12,253,179
Legal services .....	1,758,533	2,043,703	2,184,887	2,398,107	2,478,368	2,634,382
Educational services .....	824,332	886,339	960,050	964,134	1,103,995	1,173,265
Social services <sup>12</sup> .....	489,853	565,351	650,660	728,117	794,726	860,852
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens .....	5,581	7,600	9,209	10,320	11,812	17,316
Membership organizations .....	648,273	730,006	794,608	836,805	839,154	851,497
Engineering and management services <sup>13</sup> .....	(N)	4,990,741	5,470,906	5,955,984	5,947,386	6,366,388
Miscellaneous services .....	2,045,508	154,942	181,156	197,180	211,439	213,837
Government and government enterprises .....	14,075,540	15,361,964	16,559,716	18,009,890	19,087,574	20,410,725
Federal, civilian .....	2,405,728	2,538,291	2,695,485	2,966,847	3,142,503	3,378,896
Military .....	580,638	576,402	574,008	581,018	575,346	568,185
State and local .....	11,089,174	12,247,271	13,290,223	14,462,025	15,369,725	16,463,644

<sup>D</sup> Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in totals.  
<sup>N</sup> Data not available for this year.

1. 1969-74 based on 1967 SIC. 1975-87 based on 1972 SIC. 1988-92 based on 1987 SIC.

2. Farm income consists of proprietors' net income; the cash wages, pay-in-kind, and other labor income of hired farm workers; and the salaries of officers of corporate farms.

3. Midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census. The 1981-89 population estimates have been adjusted to reflect both the 1980 and 1990 censuses of population; the 1990 midyear (July 1) estimates reflect the (April 1) 1990 census count and 3 months of estimated population change.

4. Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by total midyear population—see footnote 3.

5. Personal contributions for social insurance are included in earnings by type and industry but excluded from personal income.

6. U.S. adjustment for residence consists of adjustments for border workers; income of U.S. residents commuting outside U.S. borders to work less income of foreign residents commut-

ing inside U.S. borders to work plus certain Caribbean seasonal workers.

7. Includes the capital consumption adjustment for rental income of persons.

8. Includes the inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

9. "Other" consists of the wages and salaries of U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

10. Under the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification, ordnance was reclassified to four two-digit industries: fabricated metal products; electronic equipment, except computer equipment; transportation equipment; and instruments and related products.

11. Under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification, combined real estate, insurance, etc., was reclassified to four two-digit industries: nondepository credit institutions; insurance agents, brokers, and services; real estate; and legal services.

12. This category was new under the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification; therefore estimates prior to 1975 do not exist.

13. This category is new under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; therefore estimates prior to 1988 do not exist.

Wage and Salary Disbursements by Industry for States <sup>1</sup>

[Thousands of dollars]

	Texas					
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Wage and salary disbursements by place of work .....</b>	<b>140,878,645</b>	<b>148,984,372</b>	<b>157,089,343</b>	<b>169,477,189</b>	<b>179,157,445</b>	<b>191,177,718</b>
Farm .....	496,559	505,202	562,381	647,898	640,891	585,224
Nonfarm .....	140,382,086	148,479,170	156,526,962	168,829,291	178,516,554	190,592,494
Private .....	114,139,750	120,753,879	127,050,055	137,433,753	145,529,926	155,077,112
Ag. serv., forestry, fisheries, and other <sup>2</sup> .....	676,316	736,228	751,601	826,507	905,241	941,944
Agricultural services .....	639,867	697,533	708,482	780,199	858,557	891,783
Forestry, fisheries, and other <sup>2</sup> .....	36,449	38,695	43,119	46,308	46,684	50,161
Forestry .....	11,304	12,000	14,426	14,725	14,994	18,196
Fisheries .....	20,882	22,282	24,014	26,296	26,242	25,833
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	4,263	4,413	4,679	5,287	5,448	6,132
Mining .....	6,572,261	6,866,811	6,860,425	7,379,255	8,052,976	8,179,189
Coal mining .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	195,012
Oil and gas extraction .....	6,236,776	6,534,870	6,531,020	7,042,805	7,712,978	7,819,785
Metal mining .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	11,792
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels .....	168,412	163,981	148,631	149,831	141,764	152,600
Construction .....	7,634,284	7,574,842	7,669,885	8,340,316	8,883,132	9,268,765
General building contractors .....	1,650,360	1,617,710	1,521,547	1,644,473	1,719,186	1,800,726
Heavy construction contractors .....	2,660,119	2,695,218	2,982,664	3,038,603	3,251,198	3,271,567
Special trade contractors .....	3,323,805	3,261,914	3,165,674	3,657,240	3,912,748	4,196,472
Manufacturing .....	23,802,311	25,624,387	26,699,538	28,280,666	29,411,191	30,634,326
Nondurable goods .....	9,976,523	10,581,555	10,901,563	11,522,540	12,202,275	13,044,673
Food and kindred products .....	2,032,730	2,077,067	2,123,420	2,199,219	2,286,490	2,391,448
Textile mill products .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Apparel and other textile products .....	700,449	732,340	780,447	783,556	844,177	958,071
Paper and allied products .....	638,220	678,989	707,292	746,319	805,692	865,135
Printing and publishing .....	1,570,889	1,646,494	1,645,358	1,773,308	1,848,240	1,917,445
Chemicals and allied products .....	2,866,854	3,247,341	3,344,396	3,549,009	3,758,699	4,022,229
Petroleum and coal products .....	1,262,324	1,169,842	1,200,498	1,287,798	1,414,320	1,540,129
Tobacco products .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	727,549	846,814	907,714	989,703	1,027,692	1,096,800
Leather and leather products .....	104,219	111,745	117,022	120,676	137,420	164,658
Durable goods .....	13,825,788	15,042,832	15,797,975	16,758,126	17,208,916	17,589,653
Lumber and wood products .....	607,059	624,201	588,963	605,762	586,371	666,316
Furniture and fixtures .....	277,991	289,394	290,341	312,259	313,592	325,776
Primary metal industries .....	689,795	785,483	804,977	861,612	895,868	906,736
Fabricated metal products .....	1,637,321	1,740,621	1,860,176	2,054,475	2,181,271	2,277,094
Machinery and computer equipment .....	2,717,860	3,055,880	3,256,442	3,628,448	4,015,453	3,935,550
Electronic equipment, excl. computer equip. ....	3,362,527	3,203,922	3,411,890	3,580,640	3,595,488	3,601,388
Transportation equip. excl. motor vehicles .....	2,435,289	2,666,958	2,852,606	2,889,727	2,708,862	2,802,772
Motor vehicles and equipment .....	353,008	447,909	422,074	391,421	403,183	422,921
Ordnance <sup>3</sup> .....	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	969,032	890,514	886,386	895,021	868,139	905,906
Instruments and related products .....	518,222	1,050,097	1,111,859	1,210,854	1,283,809	1,373,138
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	257,684	287,853	312,261	327,907	356,880	372,056
Transportation and public utilities .....	10,601,334	11,115,969	11,788,279	12,800,425	13,575,388	14,521,028
Railroad transportation .....	787,788	801,093	800,714	749,173	752,372	806,154
Trucking and warehousing .....	2,019,105	2,142,632	2,213,930	2,350,967	2,483,617	2,663,698
Water transportation .....	355,984	370,897	386,475	415,300	458,936	467,115
Other transportation .....	2,447,201	2,709,755	3,000,352	3,409,847	3,738,455	4,019,682
Local and interurban passenger transit .....	172,396	181,952	190,792	202,439	230,854	253,979
Transportation by air .....	1,696,373	1,893,123	2,122,045	2,423,706	2,658,905	2,845,199
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	188,464	201,210	189,754	194,980	210,212	239,812
Transportation services .....	389,968	433,470	497,761	588,722	638,484	680,692
Communications .....	2,523,686	2,478,879	2,567,625	2,912,077	2,991,505	3,084,308
Electric, gas, and sanitary services .....	2,467,570	2,612,713	2,819,183	2,963,061	3,150,503	3,480,071

Wage and Salary Disbursements by Industry for States<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[Thousands of dollars]

Texas						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Wholesale trade .....	10,858,971	11,671,331	12,277,459	13,052,436	13,909,932	14,499,566
Retail trade .....	15,303,204	15,700,610	16,321,277	17,316,360	18,195,006	19,489,818
Building materials and garden equipment .....	719,216	688,950	691,456	703,940	742,278	821,498
General merchandise stores .....	1,919,120	2,100,717	2,271,723	2,487,421	2,504,390	2,696,404
Food stores .....	2,847,522	2,847,020	2,892,006	3,057,059	3,228,775	3,354,960
Automotive dealers and service stations .....	2,649,004	2,760,278	2,830,234	2,971,564	3,000,908	3,253,168
Apparel and accessory stores .....	886,514	923,628	941,946	922,778	961,471	993,905
Home furniture and furnishings stores .....	805,113	831,922	879,159	924,865	992,291	1,092,977
Eating and drinking places .....	3,625,927	3,735,241	3,913,417	4,255,931	4,645,297	4,960,817
Miscellaneous retail .....	1,850,788	1,812,854	1,901,336	1,992,802	2,119,596	2,316,089
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	10,970,278	11,196,761	11,372,584	11,886,206	12,466,810	13,478,176
Depository and nondepository credit inst. ....	3,793,311	3,760,963	3,825,693	3,871,818	3,870,906	4,092,873
Other finance, insurance, and real estate .....	7,176,967	7,435,798	7,546,891	8,014,388	8,595,904	9,385,303
Security and commodity brokers and services .....	1,010,698	994,161	975,880	989,768	1,180,228	1,568,988
Insurance carriers .....	2,184,777	2,309,938	2,429,940	2,611,064	2,762,527	2,909,142
Insurance agents, brokers, and services .....	1,036,264	1,121,687	1,137,158	1,252,018	1,365,177	1,465,754
Real estate .....	2,247,028	2,278,209	2,276,845	2,419,766	2,532,327	2,583,740
Combined real estate, insurance, etc. <sup>4</sup> .....	7,427	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Holding and other investment companies .....	690,773	731,803	727,068	741,772	755,645	857,679
Services .....	27,720,791	30,266,940	33,309,007	37,551,582	40,130,250	44,064,300
Hotels and other lodging places .....	1,051,816	1,082,944	1,125,702	1,216,840	1,233,231	1,278,344
Personal services .....	1,072,904	1,041,855	1,071,170	1,149,504	1,200,676	1,306,338
Private households .....	674,018	722,618	773,931	821,995	802,890	894,081
Business services .....	6,158,516	5,261,741	6,152,412	7,273,811	7,548,181	8,455,688
Auto repair, services, and parking .....	935,142	956,311	1,034,082	1,136,377	1,167,674	1,264,620
Miscellaneous repair services .....	410,752	446,419	510,784	585,720	599,382	644,723
Amusement and recreation services .....	606,673	751,312	795,406	869,518	947,226	1,064,480
Motion pictures .....	113,219	182,717	199,609	236,314	263,810	291,172
Health services .....	8,358,490	9,273,142	10,121,340	11,462,514	12,714,004	13,949,217
Legal services .....	2,183,543	2,577,547	2,797,388	3,087,742	3,258,020	3,499,501
Educational services .....	988,661	1,101,545	1,197,498	1,261,162	1,304,840	1,333,851
Social services <sup>5</sup> .....	707,865	762,707	845,501	970,538	1,096,802	1,203,497
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens .....	33,407	38,269	41,729	45,054	49,494	53,626
Membership organizations .....	1,432,592	1,555,649	1,628,110	1,702,996	1,732,149	1,815,016
Engineering and management services <sup>6</sup> .....	(N)	4,461,826	4,957,625	5,669,439	6,124,410	6,915,616
Miscellaneous services .....	2,993,193	50,338	56,720	62,058	87,461	94,530
Government and government enterprises .....	26,242,336	27,725,291	29,476,907	31,395,538	32,986,628	35,515,382
Federal, civilian .....	5,081,186	5,543,118	5,870,016	6,144,984	6,335,087	6,671,124
Military .....	3,194,216	3,232,511	3,344,922	3,362,224	3,391,069	3,764,059
State and local .....	17,966,934	18,949,662	20,261,969	21,888,330	23,260,472	25,080,199

1. 1969-74 based on 1967 SIC. 1975-87 based on 1972 SIC. 1988-92 based on 1987 SIC.

2. "Other" consists of the wages and salaries of U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

3. Under the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification, ordnance was reclassified to four two-digit industries: fabricated metal products; electronic equipment, except computer equipment; transportation equipment; and instruments and related products.

4. Under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification, combined real estate, insurance, etc., was reclassified to four two-digit industries: nondepository credit institutions; insurance

agents, brokers, and services; real estate; and legal services.

5. This category was new under the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification; therefore estimates prior to 1975 do not exist.

6. This category is new under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; therefore estimates prior to 1988 do not exist.

<sup>1</sup> Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in totals.<sup>2</sup> Data not available for this year.

Total Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by Industry for States <sup>1</sup>

Massachusetts						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Total employment</b> .....	<b>3,716,518</b>	<b>3,816,155</b>	<b>3,773,335</b>	<b>3,668,758</b>	<b>3,514,769</b>	<b>3,494,717</b>
<b>By type:</b>						
Wage and salary .....	3,235,110	3,307,662	3,276,538	3,161,264	2,990,234	2,962,732
Proprietors .....	481,408	508,493	496,797	507,494	524,535	531,985
Farm .....	6,602	6,647	6,699	6,678	6,655	6,654
Nonfarm <sup>2</sup> .....	474,806	501,846	490,098	500,816	517,880	525,331
<b>By industry:</b>						
Farm .....	13,830	13,231	12,834	12,993	12,709	12,632
Nonfarm .....	3,702,688	3,802,924	3,760,501	3,655,765	3,502,060	3,482,085
Private .....	3,259,216	3,349,061	3,310,075	3,204,076	3,064,833	3,054,611
Agric. serv., forestry, fisheries and other <sup>3</sup> .....	32,829	33,880	31,548	31,238	30,677	30,316
Agricultural services .....	24,937	25,842	23,919	23,300	23,239	23,153
Forestry, fisheries and other <sup>3</sup> .....	7,892	8,038	7,629	7,938	7,438	7,163
Forestry .....	355	421	376	273	275	273
Fisheries .....	7,537	7,617	7,253	7,665	7,163	6,890
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining .....	3,624	3,491	3,174	2,872	2,656	2,593
Coal mining .....	14	13	12	8	11	6
Oil and gas extraction .....	1,925	( <sup>b</sup> )	1,462	1,255	1,279	1,198
Metal mining .....	66	56	30	29	33	27
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels .....	1,619	( <sup>b</sup> )	1,670	1,580	1,333	1,362
Construction .....	199,524	211,064	193,827	161,119	138,275	131,586
General building contractors .....	57,324	62,112	50,756	40,301	32,231	27,238
Heavy construction contractors .....	12,732	11,482	10,721	9,517	8,047	9,274
Special trade contractors .....	129,468	137,470	132,350	111,301	97,997	95,074
Manufacturing .....	613,571	600,289	576,087	535,872	501,383	481,921
Nondurable goods .....	205,939	201,752	193,987	183,439	173,500	170,908
Food and kindred products .....	21,700	21,332	20,594	20,449	19,779	19,328
Textile mill products .....	17,147	16,308	15,389	14,740	14,148	14,763
Apparel and other textile products .....	26,101	24,554	22,643	19,954	18,199	18,214
Paper and allied products .....	24,790	24,489	23,263	22,486	21,096	20,739
Printing and publishing .....	58,449	58,981	58,427	55,233	52,879	50,739
Chemicals and allied products .....	17,879	18,151	18,711	18,061	17,818	17,541
Petroleum and coal products .....	1,419	1,532	1,508	1,360	1,286	1,457
Tobacco products .....	17	16	18	18	21	21
Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	29,135	27,507	25,526	23,762	21,954	22,299
Leather and leather products .....	9,302	8,882	7,908	7,376	6,320	5,807
Durable goods .....	407,632	398,537	382,100	352,433	327,883	311,013
Lumber and wood products .....	6,725	6,785	6,154	5,171	4,647	4,647
Furniture and fixtures .....	8,807	7,949	7,016	5,647	5,160	5,310
Primary metal industries .....	13,699	13,158	12,310	11,263	10,230	9,270
Fabricated metal products .....	42,255	41,092	43,910	41,562	38,859	36,780
Machinery and computer equipment .....	105,392	102,901	98,196	87,342	78,658	74,864
Electronic equipment, excl. computer equip. ....	107,588	88,235	79,739	73,301	69,102	64,373
Transportation equip. excl. motor vehicles .....	31,446	29,877	28,310	27,138	25,186	23,024
Motor vehicles and equipment .....	4,051	2,689	2,252	849	643	1,138
Ordnance <sup>4</sup> .....	( <sup>n</sup> )					
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	12,798	12,449	12,302	11,304	10,915	11,562
Instruments and related products .....	53,779	72,310	71,326	69,177	65,814	61,551
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	21,092	21,092	20,585	19,679	18,669	18,494
Transportation and public utilities .....	145,604	150,080	142,960	144,292	138,536	136,120
Railroad transportation .....	( <sup>b</sup> )	3,372	3,355	3,347	3,328	3,140
Trucking and warehousing .....	37,133	37,846	36,066	34,047	32,863	32,483
Water transportation .....	4,583	4,253	3,787	3,536	3,832	3,492
Other transportation .....	( <sup>b</sup> )	43,871	43,134	43,707	41,090	41,236
Local and interurban passenger transit .....	19,492	20,856	20,309	19,558	17,977	17,431
Transportation by air .....	11,026	11,261	11,824	12,759	12,428	12,899
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	( <sup>b</sup> )	11	19	15	14	14
Transportation services .....	10,984	11,743	10,982	11,375	10,671	10,892
Communications .....	35,313	35,344	31,082	33,733	32,557	31,113
Electric, gas, and sanitary services .....	23,701	25,394	25,536	25,922	24,866	24,656

Total Full-Time and Part-Time Employment by Industry for States<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Massachusetts						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Wholesale trade .....	192,878	198,236	202,153	195,101	183,993	182,299
Retail trade .....	611,535	620,888	625,134	594,149	554,592	551,781
Building materials and garden equipment .....	22,884	24,399	23,797	20,886	18,665	17,960
General merchandise stores .....	65,260	60,646	61,550	57,082	50,240	49,765
Food stores .....	101,841	104,559	107,545	106,682	101,299	98,360
Automotive dealers and service stations .....	56,621	58,092	55,733	49,987	44,415	44,236
Apparel and accessory stores .....	48,552	48,981	50,011	46,731	42,516	41,636
Home furniture and furnishings stores .....	26,336	30,316	29,385	26,271	24,121	23,528
Eating and drinking places .....	185,333	188,039	189,212	180,614	172,285	175,481
Miscellaneous retail .....	104,708	105,856	107,901	105,896	101,051	100,815
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	316,994	332,882	324,378	309,853	296,932	291,231
Depository and nondepository credit institutions .....	81,274	82,654	81,489	77,553	70,148	69,177
Other finance, insurance and real estate .....	235,720	250,228	242,889	232,300	226,784	222,054
Security and commodity brokers and services .....	21,171	22,637	22,852	24,341	25,198	27,272
Insurance carriers .....	57,287	57,296	56,712	55,654	54,752	53,731
Insurance agents, brokers, and services .....	26,701	29,916	30,272	31,485	32,208	30,186
Real estate .....	94,848	99,931	93,029	89,457	83,961	82,241
Combined real estate, insurance, etc. <sup>5</sup> .....	959	( <sup>N</sup> )				
Holding and other investment companies .....	34,754	40,448	40,024	31,363	30,665	28,624
Services .....	1,142,657	1,198,251	1,210,814	1,229,580	1,217,789	1,246,764
Hotels and other lodging places .....	37,150	39,039	40,377	38,455	35,075	34,452
Personal services .....	70,973	68,193	62,621	64,333	62,698	62,038
Private households .....	25,309	24,192	23,170	21,405	20,786	20,888
Business services .....	263,337	228,729	216,062	223,866	231,931	240,150
Auto repair, services, and parking .....	35,205	36,306	35,595	33,169	31,404	30,955
Miscellaneous repair services .....	15,489	16,681	16,658	15,022	14,151	14,434
Amusement and recreation services .....	37,773	44,717	48,671	44,921	39,288	40,855
Motion pictures .....	6,152	11,064	11,767	11,244	10,226	10,400
Health services .....	279,076	287,887	298,804	311,199	317,328	330,670
Legal services .....	43,233	44,119	45,606	46,915	45,753	46,089
Educational services .....	133,081	136,559	141,241	144,918	145,881	145,875
Social services <sup>6</sup> .....	63,863	68,280	71,235	71,559	69,691	72,311
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens .....	3,939	4,480	4,451	4,378	4,110	4,159
Membership organizations .....	38,661	40,435	41,812	42,932	42,052	42,616
Engineering and management services <sup>7</sup> .....	( <sup>N</sup> )	138,910	143,476	147,276	140,520	145,211
Miscellaneous services .....	89,416	8,660	9,268	7,988	6,895	5,661
Government and government enterprises .....	443,472	453,863	450,426	451,689	437,227	427,474
Federal, civilian .....	61,515	63,341	62,480	64,156	60,963	60,112
Military .....	41,822	41,319	40,843	39,808	39,996	38,510
State and local .....	340,135	349,203	347,103	347,725	336,268	328,852

<sup>D</sup> Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in totals.

<sup>N</sup> Data not available for this year.

1. 1969-74 based on 1967 SIC. 1975-87 based on 1972 SIC. 1988-92 based on 1987 SIC.

2. Excludes limited partners.

3. "Other" consists of the number of jobs held by U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

4. Under the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification, ordnance was reclassified to four two-digit industries: fabricated metal products; electronic equipment, except computer equipment;

transportation equipment; and instruments and related products.

5. Under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification, combined real estate, insurance, etc., was reclassified to four two-digit industries: nondepository credit institutions; insurance agents, brokers, and services; real estate; and legal services.

6. This category was new under the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification; therefore, estimates prior to 1975 do not exist.

7. This category is new under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; therefore, estimates prior to 1988 do not exist.

Full-Time and Part-Time Wages and Salary Employees by Industry <sup>1</sup>

Pennsylvania						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Wage and salary employment by place of work .....</b>	<b>5,171,750</b>	<b>5,293,682</b>	<b>5,385,389</b>	<b>5,420,772</b>	<b>5,331,395</b>	<b>5330076</b>
<b>Farm .....</b>	<b>31,391</b>	<b>30,034</b>	<b>25,998</b>	<b>25,425</b>	<b>25,655</b>	<b>25272</b>
<b>Nonfarm .....</b>	<b>5,140,359</b>	<b>5,263,648</b>	<b>5,359,391</b>	<b>5,395,347</b>	<b>5,305,740</b>	<b>5304804</b>
Private .....	4,389,618	4,511,407	4,600,730	4,623,352	4,540,599	4535907
Ag. serv., forestry, fisheries and other <sup>2</sup> .....	25,845	27,440	27,246	28,121	28,359	28030
Agricultural services .....	25,396	26,979	26,845	27,689	27,782	27411
Forestry, fisheries and other <sup>2</sup> .....	449	461	401	432	577	619
Forestry .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	306	(D)	465
Fisheries .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	56	(D)	79
Other <sup>2</sup> .....	65	60	60	70	70	75
Mining .....	30,797	28,913	27,741	27,755	25,314	23651
Coal mining .....	21,846	19,803	18,437	18,348	16,321	15123
Oil and gas extraction .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	3,532	3,400	2942
Metal mining .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	0	0	0
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels .....	5,034	5,288	5,559	5,875	5,593	5586
Construction .....	227,567	239,336	242,807	235,507	214,286	205892
General building contractors .....	64,099	68,300	68,018	64,531	57,529	53307
Heavy construction contractors .....	38,119	37,424	36,321	32,106	28,889	29331
Special trade contractors .....	125,349	133,612	138,468	138,870	127,868	123254
Manufacturing .....	1,052,700	1,066,570	1,057,024	1,026,528	984,869	955331
Nondurable goods .....	455,545	455,313	451,915	445,159	434,408	425489
Food and kindred products .....	91,066	91,726	92,270	90,526	90,179	88050
Textile mill products .....	31,292	30,936	29,711	27,932	25,899	24669
Apparel and other textile products .....	87,918	83,425	78,567	71,026	66,616	64062
Paper and allied products .....	41,585	41,784	42,337	41,484	40,283	39501
Printing and publishing .....	82,275	83,999	84,917	86,770	85,080	83198
Chemicals and allied products .....	58,966	60,104	60,415	62,546	64,513	65110
Petroleum and coal products .....	10,702	10,481	10,191	11,271	11,143	10225
Tobacco products .....	1,180	1,171	1,151	(P)	951	894
Rubber and misc. plastics products .....	39,931	41,033	42,205	42,627	41,196	42153
Leather and leather products .....	10,630	10,654	10,151	(P)	8,548	7627
Durable goods .....	597,155	611,257	605,109	581,369	550,461	529842
Lumber and wood products .....	30,017	32,649	33,225	32,070	30,183	29907
Furniture and fixtures .....	21,658	22,056	21,573	20,193	18,139	17256
Primary metal industries .....	87,411	91,006	92,969	91,919	86,352	79379
Fabricated metal products .....	92,228	94,145	92,951	88,605	84,863	83191
Machinery and computer equipment .....	104,592	109,982	110,549	108,244	103,328	96559
Electronic equipment, excl. computer equip. ....	95,848	89,832	88,435	81,906	76,548	73902
Transportation equip. excl. motor vehicles .....	37,261	37,146	36,715	34,696	33,803	33305
Motor vehicles and equipment .....	24,752	25,023	19,185	17,356	15,761	16138
Ordnance <sup>3</sup> .....	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	47,692	47,628	48,170	46,092	43,289	41722
Instruments and related products .....	34,112	39,806	38,947	39,049	38,067	38088
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries .....	21,584	21,984	22,390	21,239	20,218	20395
Transportation and public utilities .....	249,179	256,255	259,581	266,059	262,237	264301
Railroad transportation .....	19,433	18,982	18,770	17,012	15,199	14633
Trucking and warehousing .....	71,277	75,178	77,365	79,184	77,531	75593
Water transportation .....	4,679	4,580	4,378	4,594	5,199	4850
Other transportation .....	49,469	52,269	54,622	61,704	63,008	65819
Local and interurban passenger transit .....	22,918	23,721	24,398	25,138	26,800	27857
Transportation by air .....	14,761	16,002	17,051	23,053	23,664	25213
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	700	704	724	709	685	670
Transportation services .....	11,090	11,842	12,449	12,804	11,859	12079
Communications .....	49,448	50,112	49,451	48,265	47,177	48962
Electric, gas, and sanitary services .....	54,873	55,134	54,995	55,300	54,123	54444

Full-Time and Part-Time Wages and Salary Employees by Industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Pennsylvania						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Wholesale trade .....	267,062	275,820	284,385	280,386	270,574	269077
Retail trade .....	886,222	910,860	936,209	932,757	917,806	916640
Building materials and garden equipment .....	31,561	33,508	35,182	35,189	33,909	33619
General merchandise stores .....	129,952	132,081	130,481	124,360	119,050	120022
Food stores .....	157,408	164,537	168,699	171,146	172,396	169957
Automotive dealers and service stations .....	94,111	96,564	97,524	95,645	91,111	89120
Apparel and accessory stores .....	52,410	53,219	56,346	56,726	55,898	54667
Home furniture and furnishings stores .....	35,124	35,653	37,115	36,315	35,431	35756
Eating and drinking places .....	267,654	272,326	281,458	281,925	282,176	284650
Miscellaneous retail .....	118,002	122,972	129,404	131,451	127,835	128849
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	303,657	306,236	309,859	311,466	314,271	313410
Depository and nondepository credit inst. ....	120,979	120,025	121,499	118,542	118,067	118216
Other finance, insurance and real estate .....	182,678	186,211	188,360	192,924	196,204	195194
Security and commodity brokers and services .....	14,695	15,143	14,130	13,788	13,495	14061
Insurance carriers .....	87,925	88,862	89,500	92,710	94,578	93523
Insurance agents, brokers, and services .....	25,997	27,977	28,859	29,229	30,366	30571
Real estate .....	43,229	44,553	45,637	45,953	47,105	47457
Combined real estate, insurance, etc. <sup>4</sup> .....	502	( <sup>N</sup> )				
Holding and other investment companies .....	10,330	9,676	10,234	11,244	10,660	9582
Services .....	1,346,589	1,399,977	1,455,878	1,514,773	1,522,883	1559575
Hotels and other lodging places .....	55,872	56,511	58,454	58,509	55,393	55207
Personal services .....	57,351	53,883	54,150	55,195	54,566	54471
Private households .....	47,784	45,673	43,559	40,365	39,503	39855
Business services .....	223,264	198,308	208,482	214,376	205,574	210913
Auto repair, services, and parking .....	40,302	41,777	42,392	44,159	41,288	39828
Miscellaneous repair services .....	14,901	15,333	15,851	16,540	15,060	14293
Amusement and recreation services .....	41,978	46,161	49,486	51,295	51,800	52954
Motion pictures .....	5,657	9,686	10,121	10,892	11,436	10939
Health services .....	433,781	449,658	468,257	492,977	511,496	533672
Legal services .....	41,563	44,028	45,528	46,903	47,220	47232
Educational services .....	130,737	133,776	134,814	141,456	145,680	149015
Social services <sup>5</sup> .....	89,969	96,401	102,536	108,798	114,292	118860
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens .....	2,094	2,437	2,560	2,729	3,068	3508
Membership organizations .....	94,749	100,736	106,975	112,255	113,441	115625
Engineering and management services <sup>6</sup> .....	( <sup>N</sup> )	102,689	109,328	114,629	109,584	109784
Miscellaneous services .....	66,587	2,920	3,385	3,695	3,482	3419
Government and government enterprises .....	750,741	752,241	758,661	771,995	765,141	768897
Federal, civilian .....	141,312	142,393	142,239	144,436	137,909	136355
Military .....	68,284	65,650	63,241	65,062	66,438	65097
State and local .....	541,145	544,198	553,181	562,497	560,794	567445

<sup>D</sup> Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in totals.

<sup>N</sup> Data not available for this year.

1. 1969-74 based on 1967 SIC. 1975-87 based on 1972 SIC. 1988-92 based on 1987 SIC.

2. "Other" consists of the number of jobs held by U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

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6. This category is new under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; therefore estimates prior to 1988 do not exist.

## Transfer Payments for States

[Thousands of dollars]

Arizona						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Total transfer payments</b>	<b>7,188,224</b>	<b>7,789,868</b>	<b>8,615,188</b>	<b>9,599,013</b>	<b>10,713,470</b>	<b>12,168,691</b>
Government payments to individuals	6,818,877	7,407,073	8,221,131	9,192,432	10,267,922	11,686,414
Retirement, disability and health insurance benefit payments	4,381,763	4,778,167	5,147,306	5,665,784	6,109,328	6,601,516
Old age, survivors, and disability insurance payments	2,861,418	3,081,962	3,374,375	3,656,554	4,021,224	4,369,309
Railroad retirement and disability payments	95,165	99,863	105,232	112,262	117,251	121,674
Federal civilian employee retirement payments	485,603	528,447	554,437	591,218	630,323	646,007
Military retirement payments	472,461	504,077	533,732	575,360	621,265	660,959
State and local government employee retirement payments	271,986	311,739	335,152	467,837	501,336	551,602
Worker's compensation payments (Federal and State)	187,268	242,343	234,842	253,796	209,255	241,359
Other govt. disability insurance & retirement payments <sup>1</sup>	7,862	9,736	9,536	8,757	8,674	10,606
Medical payments <sup>2</sup>	1,479,507	1,629,560	1,888,166	2,158,385	2,544,294	3,137,602
Income maintenance benefit payments	364,970	439,949	527,038	652,985	822,896	1,034,208
Supplemental security income (SSI) payments	102,944	113,127	122,622	141,833	165,564	207,521
Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)	97,827	109,807	125,502	152,418	207,545	265,987
Food stamps	124,249	154,267	190,502	257,742	327,200	380,095
Other income maintenance <sup>3</sup>	39,950	62,748	88,412	100,992	122,587	180,605
Unemployment insurance benefit payments	136,352	123,985	131,708	172,556	227,930	336,563
State unemployment insurance compensation	127,842	117,003	123,644	163,227	217,872	316,183
Unemployment compensation for Federal civilian empl. (UCFE)	4,473	4,010	4,635	4,932	5,170	8,653
Unemployment compensation for railroad employees	1,888	1,435	1,581	1,594	1,653	1,522
Unemployment compensation for veterans (UCX)	1,137	1,080	1,059	1,366	1,830	9,296
Other unemployment compensation <sup>4</sup>	1,012	457	789	1,437	1,405	909
Veterans benefit payments	299,910	292,818	312,449	317,519	335,491	347,304
Veterans pensions and compensation payments	256,206	251,738	262,934	276,026	287,413	295,775
Educational assist. to veterans, dependents, and survivors <sup>5</sup>	16,243	12,956	13,563	9,608	11,324	13,407
Veterans life insurance benefit payments	27,078	27,461	35,451	31,355	36,149	37,551
Other assistance to veterans <sup>6</sup>	383	663	501	530	605	571
Federal education and training assist. paymnts (excl. vets) <sup>7</sup>	112,069	98,660	132,952	140,369	140,705	153,560
Other payments to individuals <sup>8</sup>	44,306	43,934	81,512	84,834	87,278	75,661
Payments to nonprofit institutions	172,512	187,596	196,883	206,958	249,682	275,169
Federal Government payments	53,196	59,084	59,742	62,244	69,374	80,539
State and local government payments <sup>9</sup>	75,096	84,240	89,765	99,741	137,011	151,201
Business payments	44,220	44,272	47,376	44,973	43,297	43,429
Business payments to individuals <sup>10</sup>	196,835	195,199	197,174	199,623	195,866	207,108

1. Includes temporary disability payments and black lung payments.

2. Consists of medicare payments, medical vendor payments, and CHAMPUS payments.

3. Includes general assistance, emergency assistance, refugee assistance, foster home care payments, earned income tax credits, and energy assistance.

4. Consists of trade readjustment allowance payments, redwood park benefit payments, public service employment benefit payments, and transitional benefit payments.

5. Includes veterans' readjustment benefit payments and educational assistance to spouses and children of disabled or deceased veterans.

6. Includes payments to paraplegics, payments for autos and conveyances for disabled veterans, veterans' aid, and veterans' bonuses.

7. Includes Federal fellowship payments (National Science Foundation, fellowships and traineeships, subsistence payments to State maritime academy cadets, and other Federal fel-

lowships), interest subsidy on higher education loans, basic educational opportunity grants, and Job Corps payments.

8. Includes Bureau of Indian Affairs payments, education exchange payments, Alaska Permanent Fund dividend payments, compensation of survivors of public safety officers, compensation of victims of crime, compensation of victims of Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta Earthquake, compensation for Japanese internment, compensation of victims of Hurricanes Andrew and Iniki, and other special payments to individuals.

9. Consists of State and local government payments for foster home care supervised by private agencies, State and local government educational assistance payments to nonprofit institutions, and other State and local govt. payments to nonprofit institutions.

10. Includes personal injury payments to individuals other than employees and other business transfer payments.

## State Farm Income and Expenditures for States

[Thousands of dollars]

Kansas						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Cash receipts from marketings</b> .....	<b>7,292,905</b>	<b>7,884,189</b>	<b>7,758,466</b>	<b>8,189,402</b>	<b>8,281,983</b>	<b>8,122,555</b>
Total livestock and products .....	5,000,550	5,342,180	5,486,379	6,198,523	5,950,618	5,690,211
Meat animals and other livestock .....	4,826,556	5,177,495	5,300,617	6,011,970	5,788,226	5,519,953
Cattle and calves .....	4,428,256	4,815,461	4,924,174	5,564,548	5,341,744	5,132,035
Hogs and pigs .....	362,409	326,943	336,380	402,871	402,943	341,170
Sheep and other livestock .....	35,891	35,091	40,063	44,551	43,539	46,748
Dairy products .....	155,000	149,760	163,020	162,925	141,453	151,074
Poultry and poultry products .....	18,994	14,925	22,742	23,628	20,939	19,184
Total crops .....	2,292,355	2,542,009	2,272,087	1,990,879	2,331,365	2,432,344
Total grains .....	2,106,777	2,314,025	2,081,016	1,823,781	2,155,051	2,237,638
Corn .....	254,190	274,740	383,740	336,200	407,665	469,984
Oats .....	3,442	4,652	5,598	4,709	3,234	4,048
Sorghum .....	467,392	470,776	413,585	283,152	294,745	319,979
Wheat .....	1,007,071	1,202,913	920,757	910,768	1,201,870	1,124,283
Soybeans .....	360,975	335,255	326,905	267,534	227,601	296,341
Other grains .....	13,707	25,689	30,431	21,418	19,936	23,003
Hay, silage, etc. ....	114,610	162,451	144,749	122,246	117,037	132,259
Vegetables .....	17,021	17,521	18,638	16,023	25,842	27,060
Fruits and nuts .....	4,316	5,258	4,690	4,736	5,368	5,375
Greenhouse, nursery and mushroom products .....	24,692	15,342	17,344	19,374	22,338	24,579
Forest and maple products .....	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Tobacco .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton .....	247	97	193	194	263	289
Other crops .....	24,692	27,315	5,457	4,525	5,466	5,144
<b>Other income</b> .....	<b>1,340,421</b>	<b>1,263,683</b>	<b>1,076,663</b>	<b>1,288,206</b>	<b>1,186,060</b>	<b>1,051,952</b>
Government payments .....	966,320	847,994	588,444	834,746	697,895	592,145
Imputed and miscellaneous income received <sup>1</sup> .....	374,101	415,689	488,219	453,460	488,165	459,807
<b>Production expenses</b> .....	<b>7,053,311</b>	<b>7,583,135</b>	<b>7,980,502</b>	<b>8,389,511</b>	<b>8,107,472</b>	<b>8,075,397</b>
Feed purchased .....	852,296	946,217	936,007	876,948	775,919	778,022
Livestock purchased .....	2,426,149	2,730,478	3,032,311	3,405,450	3,263,743	3,207,098
Seed purchased .....	91,199	93,994	99,561	95,902	102,398	96,880
Fertilizer and lime (includes ag. chem., 1978-fwd.) .....	326,598	360,003	389,719	396,015	422,507	425,110
Petroleum products purchased .....	229,336	226,568	221,952	263,557	248,948	239,621
Hired farm labor expense <sup>2</sup> .....	315,246	332,445	371,279	390,443	359,769	372,793
All other production expenses <sup>3</sup> .....	2,812,487	2,893,430	2,929,673	2,961,196	2,934,188	2,955,873
<b>Value of inventory change</b> .....	<b>-527,642</b>	<b>-414,508</b>	<b>-263,890</b>	<b>331,839</b>	<b>-346,454</b>	<b>371,272</b>
Livestock .....	-107,998	-23,482	54,229	-737	-37,069	147,875
Crops .....	-419,644	-391,026	-318,119	332,576	-309,385	223,397
<b>Total cash receipts and other income</b> .....	<b>8,633,326</b>	<b>9,147,872</b>	<b>8,835,129</b>	<b>9,477,608</b>	<b>9,468,043</b>	<b>9,174,507</b>
Less: Total production expenses .....	7,053,311	7,583,135	7,980,502	8,389,511	8,107,472	8,075,397
<b>Realized net income</b> .....	<b>1,580,015</b>	<b>1,564,737</b>	<b>854,627</b>	<b>1,088,097</b>	<b>1,360,571</b>	<b>1,099,110</b>
Plus: Value of inventory change .....	-527,642	-414,508	-263,890	331,839	-346,454	371,272
<b>Total net income including corporate farms</b> .....	<b>1,052,373</b>	<b>1,150,229</b>	<b>590,737</b>	<b>1,419,936</b>	<b>1,014,117</b>	<b>1,470,382</b>
Less: Corporate farms .....	135,819	175,041	73,854	242,206	91,908	227,675
Plus: Statistical adjustment .....	-17	12	19	19	15	-15
<b>Total net farm proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>916,537</b>	<b>975,200</b>	<b>516,902</b>	<b>1,177,749</b>	<b>922,224</b>	<b>1,242,692</b>
Plus: Farm wages and perquisites .....	174,180	177,212	197,269	208,893	190,840	192,331
Plus: Farm other labor income .....	4,589	6,102	7,627	7,682	8,167	7,469
<b>Total farm labor and proprietors' income</b> .....	<b>1,095,306</b>	<b>1,158,514</b>	<b>721,798</b>	<b>1,394,324</b>	<b>1,121,231</b>	<b>1,442,492</b>

<sup>N</sup> Data not available for this year.

1. Includes imputed income such as gross rental value of dwellings and value of home consumption, and other farm related income components such as machine hire and custom work income, rental income, and income from forest products (1978-92).

2. Includes hired workers' cash wages, social security, perquisites, and contract labor, machine hire and custom work expenses.

3. Includes repair and operation of machinery; depreciation, interest, rent and taxes; and other miscellaneous expenses including agricultural chemicals (1969-77).

## Personal Tax and Nontax Payments for States

[Thousands of dollars]

Colorado						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Total personal income</b> .....	<b>52,023,010</b>	<b>54,474,373</b>	<b>58,241,362</b>	<b>62,187,478</b>	<b>66,470,947</b>	<b>71,653,632</b>
Less: Personal tax and nontax payments .....	6,505,275	6,405,478	7,629,332	8,545,721	9,124,531	9,724,530
<b>Equals: Disposable personal income</b> .....	<b>45,517,735</b>	<b>48,068,895</b>	<b>50,612,030</b>	<b>53,641,757</b>	<b>57,346,416</b>	<b>61,929,102</b>
Population (thousands) <sup>1</sup> .....	3,261	3,263	3,276	3,302	3,378	3,470
Per capita personal income (dollars) <sup>2</sup> .....	15,954	16,696	17,779	18,832	19,680	20,648
Per capita disposable personal income (dollars) <sup>3</sup> .....	13,959	14,733	15,450	16,244	16,979	17,846
Personal tax and nontax payments .....	6,505,275	6,405,478	7,629,332	8,545,721	9,124,531	9,724,530
Personal tax and nontax payments to:						
Federal government (net of refunds) .....	5,084,652	4,813,401	5,900,083	6,683,916	7,044,511	7,403,893
Individual income taxes (net of refunds) .....	4,968,448	4,689,055	5,764,981	6,532,191	6,898,035	7,255,042
Individual income taxes (gross) .....	5,986,795	5,644,513	6,706,551	7,424,297	7,817,625	8,195,272
Less: Refunds .....	1,018,347	955,458	941,570	892,106	919,590	940,230
Fiduciary income tax .....	36,020	30,927	31,042	38,964	32,285	33,193
Estate and gift tax .....	68,048	78,494	87,563	96,166	93,413	96,098
Nontax payments .....	12,136	14,925	16,497	16,595	20,778	19,560
Personal tax and nontax payments to:						
State governments .....	1,212,048	1,387,264	1,535,095	1,646,268	1,818,074	2,041,901
Individual income taxes .....	1,056,872	1,213,564	1,329,354	1,400,656	1,527,335	1,748,729
Death and gift taxes .....	11,361	15,585	17,854	13,679	35,229	20,999
Motor vehicle taxes .....	41,089	43,925	61,652	80,532	84,312	89,371
Other taxes <sup>4</sup> .....	32,468	36,525	38,466	47,943	51,855	49,452
Nontax payments .....	70,258	77,665	87,769	103,458	119,343	133,350
Local governments .....	149,285	150,918	130,195	152,201	183,492	196,186
Individual income taxes .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor vehicle license taxes .....	5,996	6,316	8,335	6,987	7,722	8,215
Other taxes <sup>5</sup> .....	10,173	9,990	11,840	13,777	15,408	16,201
Nontax payments .....	133,116	134,612	110,020	131,437	160,362	171,770
State and local personal property taxes .....	59,290	53,895	63,959	63,336	78,454	82,550

1. Midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census. The 1990 midyear (July 1) estimates reflect the (April 1) 1990 census count and 3 months of estimated population change.

2. Per capita personal income was computed using midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census. The 1990 midyear (July 1) estimates reflect the (April 1) 1990 census count and 3 months of estimated population change.

3. Per capita disposable personal income was computed using midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census. The 1990 midyear (July 1) estimates reflect the (April 1) 1990 census count and 3 months of estimated population change.

4. Includes hunting and fishing taxes and other license taxes.

5. Includes local death and gift taxes and other local taxes.

## Disposable Personal Income for States and Regions

[Millions of dollars]

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>P</sup>
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>2,932,404</b>	<b>3,121,915</b>	<b>3,278,016</b>	<b>3,535,222</b>	<b>3,774,071</b>	<b>4,033,622</b>	<b>4,212,193</b>	<b>4,484,138</b>	<b>4,687,969</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>176,061</b>	<b>189,828</b>	<b>205,514</b>	<b>228,223</b>	<b>241,080</b>	<b>248,890</b>	<b>254,494</b>	<b>265,943</b>	<b>276,066</b>
Connecticut .....	49,562	52,892	58,096	64,491	68,494	71,062	72,320	75,393	77,920
Maine .....	12,563	13,555	14,678	16,254	17,678	18,546	19,088	20,098	20,944
Massachusetts .....	82,045	88,717	95,361	106,361	111,294	113,899	116,471	121,365	126,168
New Hampshire .....	13,856	15,357	16,846	18,643	19,659	20,144	20,835	21,919	22,819
Rhode Island .....	12,183	13,013	13,690	14,952	15,751	16,645	16,932	17,729	18,384
Vermont .....	5,853	6,295	6,843	7,521	8,204	8,594	8,848	9,439	9,830
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>578,448</b>	<b>620,857</b>	<b>654,163</b>	<b>709,892</b>	<b>756,872</b>	<b>806,967</b>	<b>837,899</b>	<b>887,968</b>	<b>918,816</b>
Delaware .....	7,631	8,158	8,734	9,460	10,298	11,069	11,703	12,217	12,867
District of Columbia .....	9,238	9,489	10,149	11,268	11,906	12,263	12,920	13,689	14,227
Maryland .....	61,451	66,463	71,452	78,078	83,823	89,726	92,664	97,734	102,041
New Jersey .....	113,893	121,197	130,368	143,517	153,535	161,396	165,718	176,849	184,012
New York .....	242,924	262,289	274,226	296,749	313,206	337,229	350,419	371,430	381,186
Pennsylvania .....	143,311	153,261	159,233	170,819	184,104	195,284	204,475	216,049	224,484
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>503,807</b>	<b>533,632</b>	<b>553,538</b>	<b>593,024</b>	<b>629,888</b>	<b>667,483</b>	<b>692,397</b>	<b>740,115</b>	<b>772,637</b>
Illinois .....	149,740	158,299	163,521	175,009	187,719	199,341	206,125	220,325	229,825
Indiana .....	60,504	64,158	67,549	71,966	76,887	81,308	84,616	91,256	96,113
Michigan .....	112,025	119,661	123,755	132,438	139,905	147,448	152,737	161,837	169,518
Ohio .....	126,033	133,026	137,553	148,972	156,510	165,624	172,106	184,038	190,551
Wisconsin .....	55,505	58,489	61,161	64,639	68,866	73,762	76,814	82,659	86,630
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>204,694</b>	<b>215,504</b>	<b>224,054</b>	<b>235,716</b>	<b>251,241</b>	<b>269,410</b>	<b>280,868</b>	<b>300,373</b>	<b>309,122</b>
Iowa .....	31,471	32,447	33,649	34,826	37,583	40,351	41,275	44,510	44,411
Kansas .....	28,964	30,547	31,853	33,990	34,920	37,855	39,788	42,809	44,629
Minnesota .....	51,607	55,293	57,548	60,875	66,033	70,134	72,641	78,267	80,894
Missouri .....	59,592	63,104	66,011	69,564	73,393	78,166	82,527	87,074	89,803
Nebraska .....	18,554	19,044	19,598	21,281	22,487	24,247	25,365	26,863	27,990
North Dakota .....	7,348	7,538	7,532	6,995	7,884	8,819	8,881	9,766	9,961
South Dakota .....	7,158	7,531	7,862	8,185	8,941	9,837	10,391	11,085	11,433
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>606,568</b>	<b>653,615</b>	<b>692,986</b>	<b>749,616</b>	<b>804,746</b>	<b>864,179</b>	<b>910,586</b>	<b>971,933</b>	<b>1,028,593</b>
Alabama .....	38,657	41,577	43,852	46,931	49,870	53,564	56,677	60,891	64,193
Arkansas .....	22,110	23,324	24,247	25,717	27,362	28,816	30,617	32,473	34,971
Florida .....	141,031	153,929	165,420	179,594	200,008	215,305	226,123	236,372	253,237
Georgia .....	66,533	73,431	78,512	85,735	96,897	106,561	112,747	110,377	116,701
Kentucky .....	35,635	37,267	39,043	41,327	44,215	47,621	50,254	54,309	56,871
Louisiana .....	45,815	46,636	46,245	48,852	50,815	53,686	57,222	61,226	64,204
Mississippi .....	22,246	23,406	24,764	26,475	27,902	29,597	31,418	33,337	36,025
North Carolina .....	64,384	70,133	74,963	81,858	87,117	94,761	99,469	107,389	114,049
South Carolina .....	31,879	33,966	36,400	40,040	42,084	46,645	48,978	52,124	54,900
Tennessee .....	48,869	53,456	57,329	61,866	65,749	70,020	74,190	80,628	85,175
Virginia .....	71,656	77,935	83,354	91,031	98,168	104,895	109,201	115,898	121,780
West Virginia .....	17,752	18,555	18,859	20,190	20,895	22,372	23,690	25,409	26,487
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>283,611</b>	<b>291,640</b>	<b>300,345</b>	<b>319,949</b>	<b>341,586</b>	<b>365,875</b>	<b>388,137</b>	<b>418,382</b>	<b>443,546</b>
Arizona .....	37,162	40,723	43,514	46,885	49,623	52,753	54,855	58,683	62,666
New Mexico .....	14,476	15,135	15,630	16,595	18,019	19,238	20,463	21,921	23,580
Oklahoma .....	35,309	35,710	35,592	37,582	39,537	41,832	43,615	46,592	48,666
Texas .....	196,666	200,072	205,610	218,888	234,406	252,052	269,204	291,186	308,635
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>81,228</b>	<b>84,420</b>	<b>86,754</b>	<b>92,747</b>	<b>99,271</b>	<b>105,753</b>	<b>113,357</b>	<b>121,916</b>	<b>131,069</b>
Colorado .....	41,357	42,680	44,036	47,560	50,573	53,617	57,394	61,875	66,425
Idaho .....	9,944	10,395	10,678	11,457	12,804	13,998	14,801	16,048	17,557
Montana .....	8,234	8,742	8,831	9,126	9,858	10,263	11,047	11,663	12,699
Utah .....	15,779	16,676	17,484	18,625	19,836	21,024	22,692	24,557	26,157
Wyoming .....	5,914	5,927	5,725	5,979	6,200	6,852	7,422	7,772	8,231
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>497,986</b>	<b>532,418</b>	<b>560,662</b>	<b>606,054</b>	<b>649,387</b>	<b>705,064</b>	<b>734,456</b>	<b>777,507</b>	<b>808,120</b>
Alaska .....	8,674	8,537	8,230	8,780	9,467	10,149	10,836	11,545	12,166
California .....	376,306	403,063	425,047	459,231	488,570	528,976	546,875	574,751	592,902
Hawaii .....	13,013	14,062	14,820	16,239	17,600	19,691	20,847	21,934	23,476
Nevada .....	12,585	13,623	14,947	16,701	19,111	21,434	23,132	25,254	27,474
Oregon .....	30,041	31,586	32,912	36,064	38,932	42,044	44,448	47,556	50,726
Washington .....	57,368	61,547	64,706	69,039	75,707	82,770	88,318	96,467	101,376
Census Divisions									
New England .....	176,061	189,828	205,514	228,223	241,080	248,890	254,494	265,943	276,066
Middle Atlantic .....	500,128	536,747	563,828	611,085	650,845	693,909	720,612	764,328	789,681
East North Central .....	503,807	533,632	553,538	593,024	629,888	667,483	692,397	740,115	772,637
West North Central .....	204,694	215,504	224,054	235,716	251,241	269,410	280,868	300,373	309,122
South Atlantic .....	471,555	512,060	547,842	597,254	644,859	693,933	727,494	771,209	816,289
East South Central .....	145,408	155,706	164,988	176,599	187,736	200,802	212,540	229,665	242,264
West South Central .....	299,899	305,741	311,693	331,039	352,121	376,386	400,658	432,477	456,476
Mountain .....	145,450	153,902	160,845	172,928	186,024	199,179	211,807	227,774	244,789
Pacific .....	485,401	518,795	545,715	589,353	630,277	683,630	711,324	752,253	780,646

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary.

## Per Capita Disposable Personal Income for States and Regions

[Dollars]

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 <sup>P</sup>
<b>United States</b> .....	<b>12,324</b>	<b>12,999</b>	<b>13,528</b>	<b>14,457</b>	<b>15,291</b>	<b>16,173</b>	<b>16,706</b>	<b>17,580</b>	<b>18,177</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>13,817</b>	<b>14,790</b>	<b>15,866</b>	<b>17,440</b>	<b>18,289</b>	<b>18,828</b>	<b>19,278</b>	<b>20,153</b>	<b>20,867</b>
Connecticut .....	15,481	16,405	17,888	19,707	20,860	21,604	21,979	22,992	23,776
Maine .....	10,802	11,583	12,389	13,500	14,490	15,064	15,442	16,256	16,898
Massachusetts .....	13,950	15,028	16,065	17,784	18,501	18,926	19,427	20,252	20,985
New Hampshire .....	13,900	14,980	15,976	17,219	17,799	18,120	18,810	19,656	20,278
Rhode Island .....	12,572	13,313	13,832	15,004	15,741	16,570	16,870	17,706	18,384
Vermont .....	11,041	11,785	12,665	13,678	14,711	15,225	15,584	16,521	17,076
<b>Mideast</b> .....	<b>13,516</b>	<b>14,440</b>	<b>15,144</b>	<b>16,341</b>	<b>17,365</b>	<b>18,463</b>	<b>19,083</b>	<b>20,127</b>	<b>20,709</b>
Delaware .....	12,340	12,998	13,711	14,605	15,643	16,545	17,190	17,682	18,374
District of Columbia .....	14,556	14,865	15,933	17,871	19,075	20,312	21,743	23,391	24,595
Maryland .....	13,923	14,811	15,648	16,760	17,732	18,700	19,053	19,876	20,552
New Jersey .....	15,053	15,899	16,993	18,606	19,872	20,852	21,319	22,614	23,354
New York .....	13,652	14,706	15,345	16,538	17,417	18,733	19,417	20,510	20,948
Pennsylvania .....	12,174	13,006	13,480	14,418	15,515	16,417	17,113	18,011	18,632
<b>Great Lakes</b> .....	<b>12,163</b>	<b>12,871</b>	<b>13,308</b>	<b>14,212</b>	<b>15,043</b>	<b>15,863</b>	<b>16,333</b>	<b>17,325</b>	<b>17,961</b>
Illinois .....	13,134	13,900	14,353	15,363	16,452	17,412	17,886	18,972	19,648
Indiana .....	11,082	11,762	12,341	13,102	13,919	14,636	15,092	16,128	16,824
Michigan .....	12,341	13,108	13,468	14,365	15,119	15,837	16,292	17,155	17,886
Ohio .....	11,739	12,396	12,782	13,794	14,453	15,247	15,732	16,698	17,180
Wisconsin .....	11,689	12,297	12,799	13,402	14,180	15,047	15,529	16,556	17,196
<b>Plains</b> .....	<b>11,762</b>	<b>12,389</b>	<b>12,854</b>	<b>13,442</b>	<b>14,279</b>	<b>15,231</b>	<b>15,790</b>	<b>16,762</b>	<b>17,122</b>
Iowa .....	11,120	11,620	12,159	12,578	13,565	14,516	14,794	15,880	16,782
Kansas .....	11,931	12,556	13,024	13,804	14,121	15,258	15,976	17,019	17,635
Minnesota .....	12,332	13,147	13,586	14,168	15,222	15,990	16,413	17,516	17,907
Missouri .....	11,916	12,561	13,052	13,687	14,403	15,246	16,004	16,775	17,158
Nebraska .....	11,707	12,095	12,508	13,540	14,278	15,340	15,950	16,784	17,416
North Dakota .....	10,853	11,257	11,391	10,672	12,198	13,837	14,023	15,403	15,688
South Dakota .....	10,248	10,819	11,294	11,721	12,834	14,120	14,809	15,648	15,981
<b>Southeast</b> .....	<b>10,792</b>	<b>11,494</b>	<b>12,043</b>	<b>12,896</b>	<b>13,702</b>	<b>14,532</b>	<b>15,110</b>	<b>15,906</b>	<b>16,608</b>
Alabama .....	9,730	10,415	10,920	11,662	12,374	13,227	13,857	14,717	15,332
Arkansas .....	9,500	10,000	10,350	10,976	11,662	12,236	12,914	13,981	14,424
Florida .....	12,423	13,191	13,786	14,591	15,826	16,535	17,036	17,532	18,513
Georgia .....	11,157	12,067	12,644	13,572	14,126	14,891	15,502	16,296	16,871
Kentucky .....	9,644	10,104	10,599	11,229	12,024	12,901	13,528	14,468	15,010
Louisiana .....	10,392	10,581	10,644	11,389	11,948	12,728	13,483	14,309	14,947
Mississippi .....	8,594	9,023	9,566	10,259	10,839	11,491	12,120	12,939	13,631
North Carolina .....	10,294	11,093	11,705	12,629	13,269	14,243	14,739	15,709	16,421
South Carolina .....	9,650	10,160	10,766	11,733	12,174	13,327	13,756	14,467	15,071
Tennessee .....	10,363	11,279	11,985	12,827	13,544	14,315	14,981	16,045	16,705
Virginia .....	12,536	13,408	14,049	15,077	16,040	16,886	17,366	18,125	18,762
West Virginia .....	9,309	9,856	10,151	11,030	11,566	12,479	13,167	14,047	14,552
<b>Southwest</b> .....	<b>11,735</b>	<b>11,861</b>	<b>12,135</b>	<b>12,868</b>	<b>13,618</b>	<b>14,408</b>	<b>15,037</b>	<b>15,907</b>	<b>16,541</b>
Arizona .....	11,672	12,308	12,658	13,261	13,700	14,338	14,645	15,312	15,921
New Mexico .....	10,063	10,346	10,570	11,133	11,982	12,658	13,224	13,858	14,587
Oklahoma .....	10,792	10,977	11,086	11,865	12,550	13,291	13,768	14,536	15,060
Texas .....	12,084	12,079	12,368	13,131	13,947	14,785	15,514	16,467	17,116
<b>Rocky Mountain</b> .....	<b>11,331</b>	<b>11,724</b>	<b>12,038</b>	<b>12,875</b>	<b>13,723</b>	<b>14,492</b>	<b>15,237</b>	<b>15,981</b>	<b>16,730</b>
Colorado .....	12,888	13,182	13,504	14,577	15,438	16,231	17,032	17,859	18,628
Idaho .....	10,002	10,496	10,839	11,622	12,876	13,836	14,262	15,056	15,974
Montana .....	10,012	10,741	10,968	11,403	12,329	12,834	13,681	14,183	15,128
Utah .....	9,603	10,028	10,418	11,023	11,628	12,158	12,844	13,558	14,066
Wyoming .....	11,835	11,957	12,000	12,854	13,526	15,114	16,208	16,724	17,504
<b>Far West</b> .....	<b>13,817</b>	<b>14,460</b>	<b>14,893</b>	<b>15,722</b>	<b>16,426</b>	<b>17,389</b>	<b>17,769</b>	<b>18,473</b>	<b>18,944</b>
Alaska .....	16,287	15,683	15,258	16,198	17,303	18,354	19,054	19,642	20,306
California .....	14,230	14,870	15,300	16,131	16,721	17,690	17,985	18,603	18,997
Hawaii .....	12,514	13,368	13,876	15,036	16,079	17,693	18,368	18,978	20,038
Nevada .....	13,232	13,891	14,604	15,533	16,802	17,584	17,960	18,897	19,781
Oregon .....	11,239	11,769	12,184	13,154	13,951	14,711	15,229	16,004	16,731
Washington .....	13,037	13,821	14,276	14,877	15,951	16,890	17,607	18,758	19,290
Census Divisions									
New England .....	13,817	14,790	15,866	17,440	18,289	18,828	19,278	20,153	20,867
Middle Atlantic .....	13,469	14,412	15,094	16,294	17,321	18,437	19,080	20,154	20,713
East North Central .....	12,163	12,871	13,308	14,212	15,043	15,863	16,333	17,325	17,961
West North Central .....	11,762	12,389	12,854	13,442	14,279	15,231	15,790	16,762	17,122
South Atlantic .....	11,741	12,530	13,161	14,111	14,994	15,859	16,372	17,103	17,847
East South Central .....	9,712	10,371	10,947	11,688	12,403	13,204	13,847	14,787	15,414
West South Central .....	11,411	11,513	11,752	12,506	13,259	14,061	14,766	15,692	16,313
Mountain .....	11,415	11,881	12,235	12,997	13,782	14,522	15,107	15,840	16,567
Pacific .....	13,833	14,476	14,901	15,728	16,415	17,383	17,763	18,459	18,916

<sup>P</sup> Preliminary.

**Total Personal Income for Counties and Metropolitan Areas**

[Thousands of dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Delaware</b> .....	<b>10,425,132</b>	<b>11,370,606</b>	<b>12,419,747</b>	<b>13,193,023</b>	<b>13,748,405</b>	<b>14,317,961</b>
Consolidated metropolitan areas: Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD .....	103,559,212	111,480,569	119,449,287	126,512,402	130,654,259	137,831,987
Metropolitan areas: Dover, DE .....	1,309,089	1,431,905	1,541,783	1,626,177	1,737,794	1,846,390
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD .....	8,532,101	9,300,543	10,234,770	10,944,404	11,334,698	11,761,401
Counties: Kent .....	1,309,089	1,431,905	1,541,783	1,626,177	1,737,794	1,846,390
New Castle .....	7,571,823	8,256,567	9,074,872	9,693,071	10,043,336	10,418,282
Sussex .....	1,544,220	1,682,134	1,803,092	1,873,775	1,967,275	2,053,289

**Total Population for Counties and Metropolitan Areas**

[Thousands]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Delaware</b> .....	<b>637.0</b>	<b>647.7</b>	<b>658.3</b>	<b>669.0</b>	<b>680.8</b>	<b>690.9</b>
Consolidated metropolitan areas: Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD .....	5,800.4	5,839.5	5,870.4	5,900.0	5,923.7	5,938.5
Metropolitan areas: Dover, DE .....	106.7	108.1	109.7	111.6	114.5	116.1
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD .....	489.8	499.0	507.2	515.4	523.0	530.0
Counties: Kent .....	106.7	108.1	109.7	111.6	114.5	116.1
New Castle .....	422.5	430.0	436.8	443.5	449.6	455.0
Sussex .....	107.8	109.6	111.7	113.9	116.7	119.8

NOTE.—Table shows Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1990-92 reflect State and county population estimates as of February 1994.

**Per Capita Personal Income for Counties and Metropolitan Areas**

[Dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Delaware</b> .....	<b>16,365</b>	<b>17,555</b>	<b>18,867</b>	<b>19,719</b>	<b>20,195</b>	<b>20,724</b>
Consolidated metropolitan areas: Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD .....	17,854	19,091	20,348	21,443	22,056	23,210
Metropolitan areas: Dover, DE .....	12,269	13,251	14,050	14,567	15,182	15,909
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD .....	17,421	18,639	20,181	21,235	21,671	22,191
Counties: Kent .....	12,269	13,251	14,050	14,567	15,182	15,909
New Castle .....	17,921	19,201	20,774	21,854	22,336	22,897
Sussex .....	14,320	15,343	16,142	16,456	16,859	17,137

NOTE.—Per capita personal income was computed with Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1990-92 reflect State and county population estimates as of February 1994.

**Per Capita Personal Income for Counties and Metropolitan Areas**

[Percent of national average]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Delaware</b> .....	<b>105</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>103</b>
Consolidated metropolitan areas: Philadelphia-Wilmington-Atlantic City, PA-NJ-DE-MD .....	114	115	115	115	115	115
Metropolitan areas: Dover, DE .....	78	80	79	78	79	79
Wilmington-Newark, DE-MD .....	111	112	114	114	113	110
Counties: Kent .....	78	80	79	78	79	79
New Castle .....	115	116	117	117	117	114
Sussex .....	92	92	91	88	88	85

Per Capita Personal Income Rankings for Counties:

50 Highest and 50 Lowest Per Capita Incomes of the 178 Counties in the Mideast Region, 1992

50 counties with the highest per capita incomes				50 counties with the lowest per capita incomes			
Rank	County	Dollars	Percent of national average	Rank	County	Dollars	Percent of national average
1	New York, New York	49,197	244.7	178	Forest, Pennsylvania	13,021	64.8
2	Westchester, New York	34,843	173.3	177	Somerset, Maryland	13,279	66.0
3	Somerset, New Jersey	34,580	172.0	176	Allegany, New York	13,328	66.3
4	Bergen, New Jersey	33,815	168.2	175	Fulton, Pennsylvania	13,564	67.5
5	Morris, New Jersey	33,616	167.2	174	Huntingdon, Pennsylvania	13,615	67.7
6	Montgomery, Maryland	33,614	167.2	173	Schuyler, New York	13,931	69.3
7	Nassau, New York	32,270	160.5	172	Lewis, New York	13,967	69.5
8	Montgomery, Pennsylvania	31,747	157.9	171	Bedford, Pennsylvania	14,042	69.8
9	Hunterdon, New Jersey	30,139	149.9	170	St. Lawrence, New York	14,065	70.0
10	Mercer, New Jersey	28,443	141.5	169	Wyoming, New York	14,143	70.3
11	Chester, Pennsylvania	28,297	140.7	168	Franklin, New York	14,147	70.4
12	Union, New Jersey	27,910	138.8	167	Garrett, Maryland	14,183	70.5
13	District of Columbia	27,909	138.8	166	Greene, Pennsylvania	14,204	70.6
14	Howard, Maryland	27,439	136.5	165	Mifflin, Pennsylvania	14,616	72.7
15	Monmouth, New Jersey	27,226	135.4	164	Yates, New York	14,763	73.4
16	Talbot, Maryland	26,779	133.2	163	Delaware, New York	14,801	73.6
17	Rockland, New York	26,323	130.9	162	Tioga, Pennsylvania	14,833	73.8
18	Essex, New Jersey	26,206	130.3	161	Washington, New York	14,859	73.9
19	Middlesex, New Jersey	25,369	126.2	160	Caroline, Maryland	14,942	74.3
20	Baltimore, Maryland	24,794	123.3	159	Cattaraugus, New York	14,950	74.4
21	Delaware, Pennsylvania	24,513	121.9	158	Clinton, Pennsylvania	14,998	74.6
22	Putnam, New York	24,439	121.6	157	Fayette, Pennsylvania	15,092	75.1
23	Atlantic, New Jersey	24,148	120.1	156	Herkimer, New York	15,130	75.3
24	Richmond, New York	23,954	119.1	155	Clarion, Pennsylvania	15,137	75.3
25	Allegheny, Pennsylvania	23,812	118.4	154	Clinton, New York	15,263	75.9
26	Suffolk, New York	23,769	118.2	153	Indiana, Pennsylvania	15,275	76.0
27	Bucks, Pennsylvania	23,699	117.9	152	Juniata, Pennsylvania	15,385	76.5
28	Albany, New York	23,559	117.2	151	Schoharie, New York	15,396	76.6
29	Queens, New York	23,151	115.2	150	Cortland, New York	15,531	77.2
30	New Castle, Delaware	22,897	113.9	149	Jefferson, New York	15,535	77.3
31	Monroe, New York	22,863	113.7	148	Orleans, New York	15,568	77.4
32	Burlington, New Jersey	22,801	113.4	147	Bradford, Pennsylvania	15,584	77.5
33	Montour, Pennsylvania	22,742	113.1	146	Clearfield, Pennsylvania	15,691	78.0
34	Cape May, New Jersey	22,708	112.9	145	Cayuga, New York	15,712	78.1
35	Sussex, New Jersey	22,581	112.3	144	Chenango, New York	15,728	78.2
36	Anne Arundel, Maryland	22,492	111.9	143	Potter, Pennsylvania	15,742	78.3
37	Dutchess, New York	22,424	111.5	142	Crawford, Pennsylvania	15,792	78.5
38	Passaic, New Jersey	22,196	110.4	141	Kent, Delaware	15,909	79.1
39	Ocean, New Jersey	21,976	109.3	140	McKean, Pennsylvania	15,949	79.3
40	Warren, New Jersey	21,927	109.1	139	Perry, Pennsylvania	15,953	79.3
41	Lehigh, Pennsylvania	21,842	108.6	138	Armstrong, Pennsylvania	15,998	79.6
42	Schenectady, New York	21,791	108.4	137	Sullivan, Pennsylvania	16,018	79.7
43	Camden, New Jersey	21,748	108.2	136	Susquehanna, Pennsylvania	16,065	79.9
44	Queen Annes, Maryland	21,690	107.9	135	Chautauqua, New York	16,083	80.0
45	Cumberland, Pennsylvania	21,662	107.7	134	Allegany, Maryland	16,102	80.1
46	Dauphin, Pennsylvania	21,645	107.7	133	Lawrence, Pennsylvania	16,165	80.4
47	Prince Georges, Maryland	21,373	106.3	132	Columbia, Pennsylvania	16,202	80.6
48	Hudson, New Jersey	21,359	106.2	130	Somerset, Pennsylvania	16,232	80.7
49	Worcester, Maryland	21,290	105.9	131	Tompkins, New York	16,232	80.7
50	Carroll, Maryland	21,228	105.6	129	Jefferson, Pennsylvania	16,296	81.1

## Per Capita Personal Income Rankings for Counties:

## 50 Highest and 50 Lowest Per Capita Personal Incomes of the 183 Counties in the Far West Region, 1992

50 counties with the highest per capita incomes				50 counties with the lowest per capita incomes			
Rank	County	Dollars	Percent of national average	Rank	County	Dollars	Percent of national average
1	Marin, California .....	36,076	179.4	183	Wade Hampton Census Area, Alaska .....	9,993	49.7
2	San Francisco, California .....	30,942	153.9	182	Del Norte, California .....	11,683	58.1
3	San Mateo, California .....	29,918	148.8	181	Kauai, Hawaii .....	11,721	58.3
4	King, Washington .....	27,769	138.1	180	Kings, California .....	13,174	65.5
5	Ketchikan Gateway Borough, Alaska .....	27,761	138.1	179	Ferry, Washington .....	13,476	67.0
6	Wrangell-Petersburg, Alaska .....	26,963	134.1	178	Yuba, California .....	13,730	68.3
7	Contra Costa, California .....	26,491	131.8	177	Imperial, California .....	14,827	68.8
8	San Juan, Washington .....	26,108	129.9	176	Tehama, California .....	14,037	69.8
9	Santa Clara, California .....	25,924	128.9	175	Lassen, California .....	14,237	70.8
10	Valdez-Cordova Census Area, Alaska .....	25,826	128.5	174	Modoc, California .....	14,243	70.8
11	Douglas, Nevada .....	25,820	128.4	173	Pend Oreille, Washington .....	14,326	71.3
12	Washoe, Nevada .....	25,529	127.0	172	Madera, California .....	14,361	71.4
13	Juneau Borough, Alaska .....	25,390	126.3	171	Yukon-Koyukuk Census Area, Alaska .....	14,406	71.7
14	Anchorage Borough, Alaska .....	25,077	124.7	170	Bethel Census Area, Alaska .....	14,416	71.7
15	Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon, Alaska .....	24,973	124.2	169	Stevens, Washington .....	14,447	71.9
16	Orange, California .....	24,651	122.6	168	Malheur, Oregon .....	14,625	72.7
17	Haines Borough, Alaska .....	24,495	121.8	167	Glenn, California .....	14,694	73.1
18	Napa, California .....	24,387	121.3	166	Merced, California .....	14,717	73.2
19	North Slope Borough, Alaska .....	24,153	120.1	165	Morrow, Oregon .....	14,731	73.3
20	Honolulu, Hawaii .....	23,864	118.7	164	Nome Census Area, Alaska .....	14,954	74.4
21	Sitka Borough, Alaska .....	23,697	117.9	163	Tulare, California .....	15,015	74.7
22	Santa Barbara, California .....	23,368	116.2	162	Josephine, Oregon .....	15,070	75.0
23	Alameda, California .....	22,988	114.3	161	Whitman, Washington .....	15,081	75.0
24	Carson City, Nevada .....	22,919	114.0	160	Tillamook, Oregon .....	15,101	75.1
25	Sonoma, California .....	22,913	114.0	159	Trinity, California .....	15,152	75.4
26	Santa Cruz, California .....	22,784	113.3	158	Jefferson, Oregon .....	15,190	75.6
27	Placer, California .....	22,218	110.5	157	Baker, Oregon .....	15,210	75.7
28	Aleutians East Borough, Alaska .....	22,133	110.1	156	Mason, Washington .....	15,231	75.8
29	Ventura, California .....	21,977	109.3	155	Umatilla, Oregon .....	15,361	76.4
30	Dillingham Census Area, Alaska .....	21,732	108.1	154	Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska .....	15,441	76.8
31	Multnomah, Oregon .....	21,727	108.1	153	Douglas, Oregon .....	15,562	77.4
32	Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska .....	21,571	107.3	152	Franklin, Washington .....	15,620	77.7
33	Los Angeles, California .....	21,434	106.6	151	Klamath, Oregon .....	15,690	78.0
34	Washington, Oregon .....	21,145	105.2	150	Siskiyou, California .....	15,708	78.1
35	Clackamas, Oregon .....	21,068	104.8	149	Polk, Oregon .....	15,748	78.3
36	Aleutians West Census Area, Alaska .....	20,853	103.7	148	Kern, California .....	15,836	78.8
37	Kodiak Island Borough, Alaska .....	20,805	103.5	147	Union, Oregon .....	15,839	78.8
38	Storey, Nevada .....	20,777	103.3	146	Linn, Oregon .....	15,853	78.9
39	Clark, Nevada .....	20,769	103.3	145	Coos, Oregon .....	15,934	79.3
40	Snohomish, Washington .....	20,653	102.7	144	Butte, California .....	15,935	79.3
41	Maui and Kalawao, Hawaii .....	20,633	102.6	143	Harney, Oregon .....	15,939	79.3
42	San Diego, California .....	20,384	101.4	142	Klickitat, Washington .....	15,974	79.5
43	Monterey, California .....	20,322	101.1	141	Northwest Arctic Borough, Alaska .....	16,121	80.2
44	Lincoln, Washington .....	20,242	100.7	140	Crook, Oregon .....	16,129	80.2
45	Sacramento, California .....	20,171	100.3	139	Lake, Oregon .....	16,152	80.3
46	Benton, Washington .....	20,122	100.1	138	Kittitas, Washington .....	16,251	80.8
47	Thurston, Washington .....	19,801	98.5	137	Grant, Washington .....	16,289	81.0
48	Chelan, Washington .....	19,732	98.1	136	Amador, California .....	16,433	81.7
49	El Dorado, California .....	19,729	98.1	135	San Bernardino, California .....	16,466	81.9
50	Yolo, California .....	19,615	97.6	134	Grant, Oregon .....	16,474	81.9

NOTE.—Table includes only counties with total personal incomes of \$50 million or more.

Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Industry for Counties and Metropolitan Areas <sup>1</sup>

[Thousands of dollars]

Allegheny, Pennsylvania						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Income by place of residence</b>						
<b>Total personal income</b> .....	<b>23,210,414</b>	<b>24,659,521</b>	<b>26,507,171</b>	<b>28,270,310</b>	<b>29,858,693</b>	<b>31,774,049</b>
Nonfarm personal income .....	23,206,914	24,654,795	26,502,739	28,264,552	29,853,088	31,767,397
Farm income <sup>2</sup> .....	3,500	4,726	4,432	5,758	5,605	6,652
Population (thousands) <sup>3</sup> .....	1,361.8	1,354.3	1,344.0	1,335.9	1,334.9	1,334.4
Per capita personal income (dollars) .....	17,044	18,209	19,723	21,163	22,368	23,812
<b>Derivation of personal income:</b>						
Earnings by place of work .....	17,897,771	19,122,397	20,417,193	21,951,500	23,129,047	24,789,657
Less: Personal cont. for social insur. <sup>4</sup> .....	1,200,756	1,328,287	1,414,255	1,521,343	1,632,094	1,720,177
Plus: Adjustment for residence <sup>5</sup> .....	-1,844,236	-2,067,251	-2,225,063	-2,501,556	-2,615,035	-2,788,094
Equals: Net earn. by place of residence .....	14,852,779	15,726,859	16,777,875	17,928,601	18,881,918	20,281,386
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent <sup>6</sup> .....	4,387,338	4,734,537	5,300,358	5,572,039	5,685,843	5,683,956
Plus: Transfer payments .....	3,970,297	4,198,125	4,428,938	4,769,670	5,290,932	5,808,707
<b>Earnings by place of work</b>						
<b>Components of earnings:</b>						
Wages and salaries .....	14,434,351	15,517,518	16,382,512	17,687,214	18,346,609	19,535,007
Other labor income .....	1,423,343	1,540,825	1,672,135	1,847,499	2,051,887	2,244,761
Proprietors' income <sup>7</sup> .....	2,040,077	2,064,054	2,362,546	2,416,787	2,730,551	3,009,889
Farm .....	810	1,692	1,196	1,977	1,810	2,942
Nonfarm .....	2,039,267	2,062,362	2,361,350	2,414,810	2,728,741	3,006,947
<b>Earnings by industry:</b>						
Farm .....	3,500	4,726	4,432	5,758	5,605	6,652
Nonfarm .....	17,894,271	19,117,671	20,412,761	21,945,742	23,123,442	24,783,005
Private .....	15,988,556	17,095,307	18,261,444	19,629,341	20,699,488	22,231,401
Ag. serv., for., fish., and other <sup>8</sup> .....	37,494	37,656	39,199	42,785	50,254	73,528
Agricultural services .....	36,542	37,402	38,750	42,368	49,743	73,091
Forestry, fisheries, and other <sup>8</sup> .....	952	254	449	417	511	437
Forestry .....	812	88	358	294	361	283
Fisheries .....	140	166	91	123	150	154
Other <sup>8</sup> .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining .....	160,502	145,700	126,709	126,966	141,660	124,831
Coal mining .....	108,669	92,372	74,178	73,728	90,057	69,061
Oil and gas extraction .....	45,023	45,079	46,074	47,824	44,439	48,486
Metal mining .....	(D)	2,549	1,606	749	1,212	(D)
Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels .....	(D)	5,700	4,851	4,665	5,952	(D)
Construction .....	1,475,891	1,424,789	1,433,163	1,496,940	1,510,921	1,722,061
General building contractors .....	400,713	380,407	343,634	351,370	343,990	362,722
Heavy construction contractors .....	155,765	150,064	145,950	158,286	162,468	207,864
Special trade contractors .....	919,413	894,318	943,579	987,284	1,004,463	1,151,475
Manufacturing .....	3,285,893	3,564,788	3,722,463	3,616,408	3,844,760	3,937,976
Nondurable goods .....	936,845	1,075,060	1,082,802	1,061,174	1,097,985	1,069,208
Food and kindred products .....	201,949	217,847	216,963	223,261	242,222	230,139
Textile mill products .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Apparel and other textile products .....	10,919	13,381	15,087	16,579	19,424	19,565
Paper and allied products .....	29,687	36,533	36,575	35,864	35,695	30,227
Printing and publishing .....	226,287	236,261	252,279	252,900	259,114	235,391
Chemicals and allied products .....	359,813	458,847	430,132	423,342	435,337	443,719
Petroleum and coal products .....	25,144	24,249	24,634	23,390	18,833	25,131
Tobacco manufactures .....	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rubber and misc. plastic products .....	79,305	83,967	103,191	81,953	83,486	81,019
Leather and leather products .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Durable goods .....	2,349,048	2,489,728	2,639,661	2,555,234	2,746,775	2,868,768
Lumber and wood products .....	23,935	23,719	37,026	46,585	53,619	57,897
Furniture and fixtures .....	35,696	33,720	38,145	35,999	36,980	37,911
Primary metal industries .....	694,301	763,500	858,289	950,443	1,094,012	1,206,500
Fabricated metal products .....	335,256	356,957	355,166	340,830	351,487	366,970
Machinery, except electrical .....	348,600	354,271	374,734	367,565	376,342	371,743
Electric and electronic equipment .....	397,658	411,201	460,522	289,676	298,741	280,252
Trans. equip. excl. motor vehicles .....	69,644	50,051	48,172	41,402	47,245	55,652
Motor vehicles and equipment .....	45,671	45,170	10,633	7,595	7,789	8,477
Ordnance <sup>9</sup> .....	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Stone, clay, and glass products .....	244,907	271,129	276,470	286,351	292,326	303,074
Instruments and related products .....	116,093	146,336	131,604	141,821	142,572	141,823
Misc. manufacturing industries .....	37,287	33,674	48,900	46,967	45,662	38,469
Transportation and public utilities .....	1,114,918	1,203,037	1,299,477	1,659,893	1,799,266	1,927,370
Railroad transportation .....	67,236	68,986	68,868	59,155	52,426	50,197
Trucking and warehousing .....	151,865	168,426	188,713	205,500	208,538	215,491
Water transportation .....	10,953	12,857	14,242	12,668	15,442	17,190
Other transportation .....	312,943	358,066	411,871	734,251	875,066	890,999
Local & interurban passenger transit .....	50,310	51,341	53,457	58,427	66,343	68,828
Transportation by air .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Pipelines, except natural gas .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Transportation services .....	45,263	48,607	50,940	51,988	49,395	51,320
Communication .....	291,129	306,344	314,275	330,678	295,500	384,552
Electric, gas, and sanitary services .....	280,792	288,358	301,508	317,641	352,294	368,941

Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Industry for Counties and Metropolitan Areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[Thousands of dollars]

Allegheny, Pennsylvania						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Wholesale trade .....	1,219,991	1,347,830	1,398,288	1,475,297	1,496,966	1,582,292
Retail trade .....	1,714,283	1,795,128	1,921,924	1,959,981	2,024,485	2,140,986
Building materials and garden equipment .....	59,758	65,396	72,983	61,215	64,765	69,714
General merchandise stores .....	259,878	265,342	276,388	274,068	276,471	284,265
Food stores .....	271,004	298,168	338,574	343,092	357,227	367,906
Automotive dealers & service stations .....	250,540	263,740	264,900	263,556	270,823	284,459
Apparel and accessory stores .....	100,338	98,746	102,800	106,710	116,946	121,613
Home furniture and furnishings stores .....	108,301	110,660	129,226	127,910	118,716	122,675
Eating and drinking places .....	403,070	424,919	432,133	461,116	493,152	542,003
Miscellaneous retail .....	261,394	268,157	304,920	322,314	326,385	348,351
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	1,401,401	1,439,321	1,538,438	1,685,870	1,751,116	1,956,259
Depository and nondepository credit institutions .....	615,964	620,353	643,871	678,099	678,395	730,228
Other finance, insurance, and real estate .....	785,437	818,968	894,567	1,007,771	1,072,721	1,226,031
Security and commodity brokers and serv. ....	113,174	126,185	143,662	138,168	151,911	224,263
Insurance carriers .....	265,200	282,991	313,638	355,153	362,470	377,697
Insurance agents, brokers, and services .....	153,798	179,052	187,550	215,700	229,615	246,940
Real estate .....	127,649	157,163	178,980	186,595	212,186	229,519
Combined real estate, insurance, etc. <sup>10</sup> .....	-3,122	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)	(N)
Holding and other investment companies .....	128,738	73,577	70,737	112,155	116,539	147,612
Services .....	5,578,183	6,137,058	6,781,783	7,565,201	8,080,060	8,766,098
Hotels and other lodging places .....	89,393	92,289	102,428	112,367	128,007	136,314
Personal services .....	170,186	170,969	168,478	177,450	181,751	187,819
Private households .....	28,005	30,029	32,091	33,806	32,633	35,875
Business services .....	1,058,769	841,178	912,835	1,011,683	1,044,511	1,112,157
Auto repair, services, and garages .....	129,277	132,299	129,406	135,692	141,014	138,155
Miscellaneous repair services .....	68,226	71,665	69,796	71,052	64,407	77,164
Amusement and recreation services .....	127,021	143,172	165,294	192,843	229,307	261,723
Motion pictures .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Health services .....	2,021,388	2,212,426	2,463,693	2,758,228	3,020,410	3,334,681
Legal services .....	405,584	476,967	552,068	611,892	624,771	692,173
Educational services .....	537,401	600,974	626,496	664,378	707,375	757,453
Social services <sup>11</sup> .....	122,134	135,953	154,291	176,282	225,319	244,944
Museums, botanical, zoological gardens .....	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Membership organizations .....	166,063	183,403	200,417	212,771	215,246	227,532
Engineering and management services <sup>12</sup> .....	(N)	977,266	1,114,251	1,311,629	1,365,829	1,444,032
Miscellaneous services .....	626,708	35,856	49,933	49,864	48,270	52,477
Government and government enterprises .....	1,905,715	2,022,364	2,151,317	2,316,401	2,423,954	2,551,604
Federal, civilian .....	467,889	506,372	538,169	582,101	607,249	643,710
Military .....	56,135	56,362	58,122	61,446	63,286	66,856
State and local .....	1,381,691	1,459,630	1,555,026	1,672,854	1,753,419	1,841,038

<sup>D</sup> Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information; estimates are included in totals.<sup>N</sup> Data not available for this year.

1. 1969-74 based on 1967 SIC. 1975-87 based on 1972 SIC. 1988-92 based on 1987 SIC.

2. Farm income consists of proprietors' net farm income, the wages of hired farm labor, the pay-in-kind of hired farm labor, and the salaries of officers of corporate farms.

3. Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1990-92 reflect State and county population estimates available as of February 1994.

4. Personal contributions for social insurance are included in earnings by type and industry but excluded from personal income.

5. U.S. adjustment for residence consists of adjustments for border workers: Income of U.S. residents commuting outside U.S. borders to work less income of foreign residents commuting inside U.S. borders to work plus certain Caribbean seasonal workers.

6. Includes the capital consumption adjustment for rental income of persons.

7. Includes the inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.

8. "Other" consists of wages and salaries of U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the U.S.

9. Under the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification, ordnance was reclassified to four two-digit industries: Fabricated metal products; electronic equipment, except computer equipment; transportation equipment; and instruments and related products.

10. Under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification, combined real estate, insurance, etc., was reclassified to four two-digit industries: Nondepository credit institutions; insurance agents, brokers, and services; real estate; and legal services.

11. This category is new under the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification; therefore estimates prior to 1975 do not exist.

12. This category is new under the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification; therefore estimates prior to 1988 do not exist.

Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Major Industry for Counties and Metropolitan Areas <sup>1</sup>

[Thousands of dollars]

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Income by place of residence</b>						
Total personal income .....	23,695,917	24,805,945	26,029,031	27,563,304	28,569,590	29,990,191
Nonfarm personal income .....	23,695,887	24,805,914	26,028,996	27,563,260	28,569,544	29,990,144
Farm income <sup>2</sup> .....	( <sup>L</sup> )					
Population (thousands) <sup>3</sup> .....	1,616.1	1,599.0	1,591.2	1,581.6	1,567.3	1,552.6
Per capita personal income (dollars) .....	14,663	15,513	16,358	17,428	18,228	19,316
Derivation of personal income:						
Earnings by place of work .....	22,510,349	23,612,342	24,444,379	25,550,558	26,080,945	26,881,873
Less: Personal cont. for social insurance <sup>4</sup> .....	1,491,244	1,614,960	1,664,467	1,728,019	1,793,807	1,823,136
Plus: Adjustment for residence <sup>5</sup> .....	-6,262,483	-6,583,426	-6,720,018	-6,987,922	-7,113,727	-7,144,061
Equals: Net earn. by place of residence .....	14,756,622	15,413,956	16,059,894	16,834,617	17,173,411	17,914,676
Plus: Dividends, interest, and rent <sup>6</sup> .....	3,421,433	3,506,059	3,757,410	4,017,573	3,790,582	3,763,413
Plus: Transfer payments .....	5,517,862	5,885,930	6,211,727	6,711,114	7,605,597	8,312,102
<b>Earnings by place of work</b>						
Components of earnings:						
Wages and salaries .....	18,968,599	20,117,603	20,751,927	21,723,242	21,978,972	22,523,831
Other labor income .....	1,682,901	1,810,191	1,959,387	2,083,764	2,255,948	2,368,057
Proprietors' income <sup>7</sup> .....	1,858,849	1,684,548	1,733,065	1,743,552	1,846,025	1,989,985
Farm .....	( <sup>L</sup> )					
Nonfarm .....	1,858,849	1,684,544	1,733,058	1,743,541	1,846,015	1,989,973
Earnings by industry:						
Farm .....	( <sup>L</sup> )					
Nonfarm .....	22,510,319	23,612,311	24,444,344	25,550,514	26,080,899	26,881,826
Private .....	18,315,228	19,259,985	19,900,943	20,617,843	21,023,177	21,648,579
Ag. serv., for., fish., and other <sup>8</sup> .....	24,319	22,901	25,953	28,048	29,113	24,663
Mining .....	3,549	2,667	2,082	1,661	3,463	5,119
Construction .....	655,934	730,721	717,807	713,607	595,675	563,505
Manufacturing .....	2,942,298	3,048,055	3,181,558	3,147,789	3,126,546	3,078,964
Nondurable goods .....	1,882,224	1,972,709	2,094,779	2,120,524	2,156,321	2,167,725
Durable goods .....	1,060,074	1,075,346	1,086,779	1,027,265	970,225	911,239
Transportation and public utilities .....	1,744,089	1,776,548	1,783,058	1,731,599	1,732,545	1,793,210
Wholesale trade .....	1,470,669	1,615,012	1,586,095	1,572,876	1,446,956	1,467,992
Retail trade .....	1,631,705	1,707,706	1,712,938	1,694,013	1,721,594	1,682,048
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	2,511,574	2,663,766	2,635,934	2,677,436	2,780,667	2,824,384
Services .....	7,331,091	7,692,609	8,255,518	9,050,814	9,586,618	10,208,694
Government and government enterprises .....	4,195,091	4,352,326	4,543,401	4,932,671	5,057,722	5,233,247
Federal, civilian .....	1,620,132	1,733,984	1,823,545	1,997,439	2,058,969	2,058,043
Military .....	275,038	244,820	198,470	244,159	264,051	236,924
State and local .....	2,299,921	2,373,522	2,521,386	2,691,073	2,734,702	2,938,280

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$50,000. Estimates are included in totals.<sup>2</sup> 1969-74 based on 1967 SIC, 1975-87 based on 1972 SIC, 1988-92 based on 1987 SIC.<sup>3</sup> Farm income consists of proprietors' net farm income, the wages of hired farm labor, the pay-in-kind of hired farm labor, and the salaries of officers of corporate farms.<sup>4</sup> Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1990-92 reflect State and county population estimates available as of February 1994.<sup>5</sup> Personal contributions for social insurance are included in earnings by type and industry but excluded from personal income.<sup>6</sup> U.S. adjustment for residence consists of adjustments for border workers: Income of U.S. residents commuting outside U.S. borders to work less income of foreign residents commuting inside U.S. borders to work plus certain Caribbean seasonal workers.<sup>7</sup> Includes the capital consumption adjustment for rental income of persons.<sup>8</sup> Includes the inventory valuation and capital consumption adjustments.<sup>9</sup> "Other" consists of wages and salaries of U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the U.S.

Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Major Industry for Counties and Metropolitan Areas <sup>1</sup>

Wayne, Michigan						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Employment by place of work</b>						
<b>Total employment</b> .....	<b>1,034,478</b>	<b>1,041,233</b>	<b>1,043,700</b>	<b>1,036,041</b>	<b>990,633</b>	<b>975,912</b>
<b>By type:</b>						
Wage and salary .....	959,691	962,442	967,785	961,551	911,914	895,131
Proprietors .....	74,787	78,791	75,915	74,490	78,719	80,781
Farm .....	354	346	342	335	335	335
Nonfarm <sup>2</sup> .....	74,433	78,445	75,573	74,155	78,384	80,446
<b>By industry:</b>						
Farm .....	674	647	600	617	610	578
Nonfarm .....	1,033,804	1,040,586	1,043,100	1,035,424	990,023	975,334
Private .....	896,151	901,292	900,695	895,394	853,449	840,896
Ag. services, forestry, fishing, and other <sup>3</sup> .....	3,202	3,595	3,519	3,561	3,837	3,664
Mining .....	753	802	837	794	757	725
Construction .....	30,907	32,608	31,582	30,269	27,724	26,071
Manufacturing .....	232,715	227,668	218,488	207,993	189,816	186,278
Transportation and public utilities .....	59,494	61,438	62,913	65,776	61,355	58,551
Wholesale trade .....	55,474	54,618	54,978	53,647	52,642	51,217
Retail trade .....	162,214	165,068	169,206	170,431	160,981	154,601
Finance, insurance, and real estate .....	74,132	76,736	74,923	72,687	72,999	68,855
Services .....	277,260	278,759	284,249	290,236	283,338	290,934
Government and government enterprises .....	137,653	139,294	142,405	140,030	136,574	134,438
Federal, civilian .....	17,904	18,095	17,846	17,917	17,438	17,356
Military .....	8,337	8,251	8,262	7,937	7,560	7,201
State and local .....	111,412	112,948	116,297	114,176	111,576	109,881

1. 1969-74 based on 1967 SIC. 1975-87 based on 1972 SIC. 1988-92 based on 1987 SIC.

2. Excludes limited partners.

3. "Other" consists of the number of jobs held by U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

## Regional Economic Profiles for Counties and Metropolitan Areas

Washington, Pennsylvania						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Place of residence profile</b>						
<b>Total personal income (\$000)</b> .....	<b>2,866,943</b>	<b>3,038,486</b>	<b>3,255,663</b>	<b>3,496,695</b>	<b>3,656,871</b>	<b>3,883,389</b>
Nonfarm personal income .....	2,864,615	3,034,512	3,249,784	3,492,045	3,653,547	3,877,721
Farm income .....	2,328	3,974	5,879	4,650	3,324	5,668
<b>Derivation of personal income:</b>						
Net earnings <sup>1</sup> .....	1,784,831	1,904,478	2,032,280	2,194,009	2,274,078	2,422,127
Transfer payments .....	614,707	634,450	669,741	724,487	807,597	887,603
Income maintenance <sup>2</sup> .....	43,437	46,090	47,654	52,029	55,343	61,967
Unemployment insurance .....	25,030	21,977	19,444	23,721	32,567	50,017
Retirement and other .....	546,240	566,383	602,643	648,737	719,687	775,619
Dividends, interest, and rent .....	467,405	499,558	553,642	578,199	575,196	573,659
Population (thousands) <sup>3</sup> .....	207.9	207.2	205.7	204.7	205.0	206.1
<b>Per capita incomes (dollars)<sup>4</sup>:</b>						
Per capita personal income .....	13,789	14,664	15,828	17,085	17,835	18,846
Per capita net earnings .....	8,584	9,191	9,880	10,720	11,091	11,755
Per capita transfer payments .....	2,956	3,062	3,256	3,540	3,939	4,308
Per capita income maintenance .....	209	222	232	254	270	301
Per capita unemployment insurance .....	120	106	95	116	159	243
Per capita retirement and other .....	2,627	2,733	2,930	3,170	3,510	3,764
Per capita dividends, interest, and rent .....	2,248	2,411	2,692	2,825	2,805	2,784
<b>Place of work profile</b>						
<b>Total earnings (place of work, \$000)</b> .....	<b>1,545,815</b>	<b>1,635,981</b>	<b>1,740,522</b>	<b>1,872,270</b>	<b>1,938,866</b>	<b>2,063,075</b>
Wages and salaries .....	1,210,490	1,286,566	1,372,129	1,477,958	1,514,916	1,595,363
Other labor income .....	142,516	152,633	165,809	182,358	196,996	216,581
Proprietors' income .....	192,809	196,782	202,584	211,954	226,954	251,131
Nonfarm .....	192,491	195,074	199,125	210,116	226,464	248,236
Farm .....	318	1,708	3,459	1,838	490	2,895
<b>Total employment (full- and part-time)</b> .....	<b>78,886</b>	<b>80,921</b>	<b>82,531</b>	<b>84,495</b>	<b>85,637</b>	<b>86,046</b>
Wage and salary jobs .....	64,425	65,932	67,899	68,784	69,108	69,141
Number of proprietors .....	14,461	14,989	14,632	15,711	16,529	16,905
Nonfarm <sup>5</sup> .....	12,630	13,205	12,868	13,984	14,809	15,217
Farm .....	1,831	1,784	1,764	1,727	1,720	1,688
<b>Average earnings per job (dollars)</b>						
Wage and salary earnings per job (dollars) ..	19,596	20,217	21,089	22,158	22,641	23,976
Average earnings per nonfarm proprietor (dollars) ..	18,789	19,514	20,208	21,487	21,921	23,074
Average earnings per nonfarm proprietor (dollars) ..	15,241	14,773	15,474	15,025	15,292	16,313

1. Total earnings less personal contributions for social insurance adjusted to place of residence.

2. Includes supplemental security income payments, payments to families with dependent children (AFDC), general assistance payments, food stamp payments, and other assistance payments, including emergency assistance.

3. Census Bureau midyear population estimates. Estimates for 1990-92 reflect State and county population estimates available as of February 1994.

4. Type of income divided by population yields a per capita for that type of income.

5. Excludes limited partners.

## Total Wages and Salaries for Counties and Metropolitan Areas

[Thousands of dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	<b>41,402,605</b>	<b>45,516,450</b>	<b>47,591,119</b>	<b>49,100,254</b>	<b>49,324,887</b>	<b>51,176,634</b>
<b>Consolidated metropolitan areas:</b>						
New York-No. New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA .....	246,113,784	269,005,257	280,241,592	293,739,922	292,962,222	311,312,455
<b>Metropolitan areas:</b>						
Hartford, CT .....	15,906,058	17,371,973	18,276,489	18,948,148	18,952,629	19,353,361
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury, CT .....	20,745,758	23,019,768	23,910,984	24,619,112	24,770,789	25,991,885
New London-Norwich, CT .....	2,809,178	2,962,737	3,122,063	3,169,878	3,255,450	3,389,483
<b>Counties:</b>						
Connecticut (metropolitan portion) .....	39,460,994	43,354,478	45,309,536	46,737,138	46,978,868	48,734,729
Connecticut (nonmetropolitan portion) .....	1,941,611	2,161,972	2,281,583	2,363,116	2,346,019	2,441,905
Fairfield .....	12,314,379	13,712,205	14,232,064	14,739,540	14,779,677	15,653,776
Hartford .....	13,715,413	14,948,283	15,719,356	16,299,332	16,240,753	16,604,344
Litchfield .....	1,300,249	1,444,961	1,533,280	1,586,256	1,561,645	1,627,862
Middlesex .....	1,503,024	1,634,875	1,708,278	1,771,710	1,833,662	1,834,905
New Haven .....	8,431,379	9,307,563	9,678,920	9,879,572	9,991,112	10,338,109
New London .....	2,809,178	2,962,737	3,122,063	3,169,878	3,255,450	3,389,483
Tolland .....	687,621	788,815	848,855	877,106	878,214	914,112
Windham .....	641,362	717,011	748,303	776,860	784,374	814,043

## Wage and Salary Employees for Counties and Metropolitan Areas

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	<b>1,738,551</b>	<b>1,767,620</b>	<b>1,759,669</b>	<b>1,718,920</b>	<b>1,638,086</b>	<b>1,603,385</b>
<b>Consolidated metropolitan areas:</b>						
New York-No. New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA .....	9,688,846	9,786,901	9,790,309	9,653,025	9,204,210	9,024,405
<b>Metropolitan areas:</b>						
Hartford, CT .....	669,305	681,714	679,403	668,183	634,480	617,089
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury, CT .....	838,411	852,854	845,454	820,347	782,413	766,441
New London-Norwich, CT .....	131,573	131,047	131,798	128,467	123,651	123,254
<b>Counties:</b>						
Connecticut (metropolitan portion) .....	1,639,289	1,665,615	1,656,655	1,616,997	1,540,544	1,506,784
Connecticut (nonmetropolitan portion) .....	99,262	102,005	103,014	101,923	97,542	96,601
Fairfield .....	449,486	455,309	450,078	435,490	416,372	407,577
Hartford .....	563,035	572,834	570,842	561,118	530,308	515,871
Litchfield .....	63,997	65,727	66,722	66,201	63,596	62,635
Middlesex .....	70,096	71,032	70,585	68,983	67,650	64,269
New Haven .....	388,925	397,545	395,376	384,857	366,041	358,864
New London .....	131,573	131,047	131,798	128,467	123,651	123,254
Tolland .....	36,174	37,848	37,976	38,082	36,522	36,949
Windham .....	35,265	36,278	36,292	35,722	33,946	33,966

Average Wage per Job for Counties and Metropolitan Areas <sup>1</sup>

[Dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Connecticut</b> .....	<b>23,814</b>	<b>25,750</b>	<b>27,045</b>	<b>28,565</b>	<b>30,111</b>	<b>31,918</b>
<b>Consolidated metropolitan areas:</b>						
New York-No. New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT-PA .....	25,402	27,486	28,624	30,430	31,829	34,497
<b>Metropolitan areas:</b>						
Hartford, CT .....	23,765	25,483	26,901	28,358	29,871	31,362
New Haven-Bridgeport-Stamford-Danbury-Waterbury, CT .....	24,744	26,991	28,282	30,011	31,659	33,912
New London-Norwich, CT .....	21,351	22,608	23,688	24,675	26,328	27,500
<b>Counties:</b>						
Connecticut (metropolitan portion) .....	24,072	26,029	27,350	28,904	30,495	32,344
Connecticut (nonmetropolitan portion) .....	19,560	21,195	22,148	23,185	24,051	25,278
Fairfield .....	27,397	30,116	31,621	33,846	35,496	38,407
Hartford .....	24,360	26,095	27,537	29,048	30,625	32,187
Litchfield .....	20,317	21,984	22,980	23,961	24,556	25,990
Middlesex .....	21,442	23,016	24,202	25,683	27,105	28,550
New Haven .....	21,679	23,413	24,480	25,671	27,295	28,808
New London .....	21,351	22,608	23,688	24,675	26,328	27,500
Tolland .....	19,009	20,842	22,352	23,032	24,046	24,740
Windham .....	18,187	19,764	20,619	21,747	23,107	23,966

1. The employment estimates used to create the average wage per job are a job, not person, count; people holding more than one job are counted in the estimates for each job they hold.

# **BEARFACTS**

## **Summary of Personal Income for States, Counties, and Metropolitan Areas:**

Travis, Texas  
1991-92

Travis is one of the 254 counties in Texas. It is part of the Austin-San Marcos metropolitan area. Its 1992 population of 613,200 ranked 6th in the State.

### *Per capita personal income*

In 1992, Travis had a per capita personal income (PCPI) of \$20,072. This PCPI ranked 24th in the State, and was 109 percent of the State average (\$18,437) and 100 percent of the national average (\$20,105). The 1992 PCPI reflected an increase of 5.9 percent from 1991. The 1991-92 State change was 5.7 percent and the national change was 4.9 percent.

### *Total personal income*

In 1992, Travis had a total personal income (TPI) of \$12,307,128.<sup>1</sup> This TPI ranked 5th in the State and accounted for 3.8 percent of the State total. The 1992 TPI reflected an increase of 9.0 percent from 1991. The 1991-92 State change was 7.7 percent and the national change was 6.1 percent.

### *Components of total personal income*

Total personal income (TPI) includes the earnings (wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietors' income); dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments received by the residents of Travis. In 1992, earnings were 73.3 percent of TPI; dividends, interest, and rent were 15.0 percent; and transfer payments were 11.7 percent. From 1991 to 1992, earnings increased 10.1 percent; dividends, interest, and rent increased 0.7 percent; and transfer payments increased 14.1 percent.

### *Earnings by industry*

Earnings of persons employed in Travis increased from \$10,490,459 in 1991 to \$11,530,761 in 1992, an increase of 9.9 percent.<sup>1</sup> The largest industries in 1992 were services, which accounted for 29.2 percent of earnings; state and local government, 21.1 percent; and durable goods manufacturing, 15.0 percent. Of the industries that accounted for at least 5 percent of earnings in 1992, the slowest growing from 1991 to 1992 was state and local government, which increased 7.6 percent; The fastest was services, which increased 13.1 percent.

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1. All income estimates with the exception of PCPI are in thousands of dollars.

## Transfer Payments for Counties and Metropolitan Areas

[Thousands of dollars]

Palm Beach, Florida						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Total transfer payments</b>	<b>2,122,009</b>	<b>2,262,203</b>	<b>2,516,299</b>	<b>2,797,201</b>	<b>3,115,411</b>	<b>3,438,527</b>
Government payments to individuals	2,033,320	2,169,705	2,418,248	2,694,436	3,010,838	3,326,006
Ret. and disab. insurance benefit payments	1,401,887	1,469,944	1,598,986	1,746,860	1,892,450	2,022,742
Old-age, surv. and disability insur. payments	1,147,243	1,195,395	1,309,146	1,436,359	1,558,369	1,673,437
Railroad retirement and disability payments	12,616	12,298	12,788	13,049	13,530	13,741
Federal civil. employee retirement payments	131,804	141,826	148,537	158,749	168,251	171,917
Military retirement payments	51,195	53,897	56,003	58,949	62,994	64,916
State and local govt. employee ret. payments	52,297	58,644	63,525	70,860	78,492	86,281
Workers' compensation payments (federal and state)	4,298	4,556	5,793	5,974	7,916	8,758
Other govt. disab. insur. and ret. pay. <sup>1</sup>	2,434	3,328	3,194	2,920	2,898	3,692
Medical payments <sup>2</sup>	501,840	554,630	649,433	743,130	847,549	922,786
Income maintenance benefit payments	46,772	53,695	63,445	79,162	104,443	147,641
Supplemental security income (SSI) payments	15,585	16,739	18,521	21,472	25,589	31,670
Aid to families with dependent children (AFDC)	11,487	13,023	15,559	19,519	25,907	40,152
Food stamps	15,540	16,072	19,041	25,723	37,540	52,664
Other income maintenance <sup>3</sup>	4,160	7,861	10,324	12,448	15,407	23,155
Unemployment insurance benefit payments	23,289	26,110	32,870	49,106	86,768	149,425
State unemployment insurance compensation	23,102	25,929	32,705	48,863	86,327	148,277
Unemp. compensation for fed. civilian empl. (UCFE)	62	66	65	109	220	260
Unemp. compensation for railroad employees	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
Unemp. compensation for veterans (UCX)	88	103	86	121	208	855
Other unemployment compensation <sup>4</sup>	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
Veterans benefit payments	51,983	56,385	59,908	63,219	67,236	69,326
Veterans pensions and compensation payments	44,755	49,161	52,780	56,070	59,734	61,853
Educ. assistance to vets, dependents, and survivors <sup>5</sup>	1,365	1,299	1,315	1,229	1,409	1,567
Veterans life insurance benefit payments	5,705	5,785	5,612	5,715	5,862	5,688
Other assistance to veterans <sup>6</sup>	158	140	201	205	231	218
Fed educ. and training asst. pay (excl. vets) <sup>7</sup>	6,921	8,365	13,100	12,133	11,379	12,361
Other payments to individuals <sup>8</sup>	628	576	506	826	1,013	1,725
Payments to nonprofit institutions	44,568	47,086	51,042	54,074	56,929	62,142
Federal government payments	12,118	13,603	13,914	14,807	16,680	19,250
State and local government payments <sup>9</sup>	15,894	16,674	20,041	22,558	24,075	26,669
Business payments	16,556	16,809	17,087	16,709	16,174	16,223
Business payments to individuals <sup>10</sup>	44,121	45,412	47,009	48,691	47,644	50,379

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$50,000. Estimates are included in totals.<sup>2</sup> Includes temporary disability payments and black lung payments.<sup>3</sup> Consists of medicare payments, medical vendor payments, and CHAMPUS payments.<sup>4</sup> Includes general assistance, emergency assistance, refugee assistance, foster home care payments, earned income tax credits, and energy assistance.<sup>5</sup> Consists of trade readjustment allowance payments, redwood park benefit payments, public service employment benefit payments, and transitional benefit payments.<sup>6</sup> Includes veterans' readjustment benefit payments and educational assistance to spouses and children of disabled or deceased veterans.<sup>7</sup> Includes payments to paraplegics, payments for autos and conveyances for disabled veterans, veterans' aid and veterans' bonuses.<sup>8</sup> Includes federal fellowship payments (National Science Foundation fellowships and traineeships, subsistence payments to State maritime academy cadets, and other federal fellow-

ships), interest subsidy on higher education loans, basic educational opportunity grants, and Job Corps payments.

<sup>9</sup> Includes Bureau of Indian Affairs payments, education exchange payments, Alaska Permanent Fund dividend payments, compensation of survivors of public safety officers, compensation of victims of crime, compensation of victims of Hurricane Hugo and the Loma Prieta earthquake, compensation for Japanese internment, and other special payments to individuals.<sup>10</sup> Consists of State and local government payments for foster home care supervised by private agencies, State and local government educational assistance payments to nonprofit institutions, and other State and local government payments to nonprofit institutions.<sup>11</sup> Includes personal injury payments to individuals other than employees and other business transfer payments.

## Farm Income and Expenses for Counties

[Thousands of dollars]

Fresno, California						
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>Cash receipts from marketings</b>	<b>1,957,538</b>	<b>2,010,804</b>	<b>2,204,383</b>	<b>2,527,011</b>	<b>2,123,536</b>	<b>2,155,938</b>
Total livestock and products	445,295	517,415	630,835	746,507	734,763	675,852
Total crops	1,512,243	1,493,389	1,573,548	1,780,504	1,388,773	1,480,086
<b>Other income</b>	<b>126,746</b>	<b>119,270</b>	<b>136,656</b>	<b>114,895</b>	<b>115,097</b>	<b>147,567</b>
Government payments	57,778	41,123	52,100	23,828	21,788	56,885
Imputed income and rent received <sup>1</sup>	68,968	78,147	84,556	91,067	93,309	90,682
<b>Production expenses</b>	<b>1,373,151</b>	<b>1,489,493</b>	<b>1,672,665</b>	<b>1,812,932</b>	<b>1,897,017</b>	<b>1,846,579</b>
Feed purchased	160,753	184,311	195,926	192,797	177,525	181,868
Livestock purchased	95,029	111,683	127,857	142,682	143,954	123,689
Seed purchased	13,225	18,212	21,626	23,839	28,869	26,478
Fertilizers and lime (includes agricultural chemicals, 1978 forward)	125,086	134,964	151,547	154,666	174,627	177,380
Petroleum products purchased	35,556	36,673	38,644	48,828	49,093	46,525
Hired farm labor expenses <sup>2</sup>	333,006	374,410	429,588	505,828	535,655	557,692
All other production expenses <sup>3</sup>	610,496	629,240	707,477	744,292	787,294	732,947
<b>Value of inventory change</b>	<b>14,570</b>	<b>38,692</b>	<b>20,862</b>	<b>-76,609</b>	<b>64,424</b>	<b>51,453</b>
Livestock	-4,290	2,152	6,132	-11,766	-6,300	-310
Crops	18,860	36,540	14,730	-64,843	70,724	51,763
<b>Derivation of farm labor and proprietors' income:</b>						
Total cash receipts and other income	2,084,284	2,130,074	2,341,039	2,641,906	2,238,633	2,303,505
Less: Total production expenses	1,373,151	1,489,493	1,672,665	1,812,932	1,897,017	1,846,579
Realized net income	711,133	640,581	668,374	828,974	341,616	456,926
Plus: Value of inventory change	14,570	38,692	20,862	-76,609	64,424	51,453
Total net income including corporate farms	725,703	679,273	689,236	752,365	406,040	508,379
Less: Corporate farms	93,608	86,939	77,314	112,513	29,286	73,268
Plus: Statistical adjustment	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)	(L)
Total net farm proprietors' income	632,089	592,325	611,929	639,861	376,760	435,101
Plus: Farm wages and perquisites	183,910	222,084	242,740	265,800	259,053	231,297
Plus: Farm other labor income	15,757	17,763	20,239	25,412	29,853	26,534
Total farm labor and proprietors' income	831,756	832,172	874,908	931,073	665,666	692,932

<sup>1</sup> Less than \$50,000. Estimates are included in totals.<sup>2</sup> Includes imputed income such as gross rental value of dwellings and value of home consumption and other farm related income components such as machine hire and custom work income, rental income, and income from forest products (1978 to present).<sup>3</sup> Consists of hired workers' cash wages, social security, perquisites, and contract labor; and machine hire and custom work expenses.<sup>4</sup> Includes repair and operation of machinery; depreciation, interest, rent and taxes; and other miscellaneous expenses (including agricultural chemicals, 1969-77).

**Census Bureau Journey-to-Work Employment for States and  
Counties:**

**Total Employment in Each Intercounty Commuting Flow**

County of residence	County of work	1960	1970	1980	1990
Jefferson, AL .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	11	22
Lee, AL .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	0	36
Montgomery, AL .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	4	26
Banks, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	4	24	104
Barrow, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	163	258	842	3,210
Bartow, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	6	43	196
Carroll, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	4	9	49	170
Cherokee, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	28	408	1,831
Clarke, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	5	18	39	363
Clayton, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	7	115	459	1,387
Cobb, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	11	297	1,879	6,115
Coweta, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	32	14	124
Dawson, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	9	77	404
De Kalb, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	1,489	7,794	20,904
Douglas, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	22	193	481
Fannin, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	2	48
Fayette, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	20	90	231
Floyd, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	50	34	21
Forsyth, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	145	372	1,207	2,758
Franklin, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	6	56
Fulton, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	1,098	2,860	12,437
Gwinnett, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	7,094	9,400	30,595	95,027
Hall, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	233	415	1,279	3,632
Henry, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	18	145	517
Jackson, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	16	49	249	812
Lumpkin, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	8	33	134
Madison, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	32	120
Muscogee, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	40	22
Newton, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	16	99	436
Oconee, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	8	26	135
Paulding, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	6	124	235
Pickens, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	53	4	124
Polk, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	63	33	19
Rockdale, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	50	301	1,353
Spalding, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	7	14	99
Stephens, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	7	48
Towns, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	19	35
Troup, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	7	0	25
Union, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	0	42
Walker, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	1	0	26
Walton, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	41	181	972	3,158
White, GA .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	19	89
Cherokee, NC .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	2	28
Clay, NC .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	9	36
Anderson, SC .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	0	38
Hamilton, TN .....	Gwinnett, GA .....	0	0	7	34

NOTE.—Commuting employment tabulations are from the Bureau of the Census 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990 Census of Population and reflect editing by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Census Bureau Journey-to-Work for States and Counties  
1980 and 1990 Intercounty Commuting Flow by Industry**

County of residence	County of work	Industry	1980		1990	
			Number of workers	Average	Number of workers	Average
Allegany, MD	Washington, DC	Services	7	25,005	23	35,576
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Self employed	1,559	13,141	1,717	19,837
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Farm	64	16,751	64	11,342
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Agricultural services	199	12,049	263	20,276
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Construction	624	13,989	1,226	20,918
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Manufacturing	5,954	16,077	3,078	23,327
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Transportation, communications, and public utilities	2,482	15,471	1,334	24,303
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Wholesale and retail trade	5,527	7,214	5,903	12,478
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Finance, insurance, and real estate	750	12,078	939	26,688
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Services	4,218	9,171	5,573	17,906
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Federal, civilian government	710	11,662	401	22,351
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	Federal, military government	23	11,337	27	21,630
Allegany, MD	Allegany, MD	State and local government	5,346	10,884	4,530	20,938
Allegany, MD	Anne Arundel, MD	Not specified	12	7,005	57	18,295
Allegany, MD	Baltimore, MD	Not specified	22	15,764	30	18,616
Allegany, MD	Baltimore, MD	State and local government	0	0	33	20,173
Allegany, MD	Carroll, MD	Not specified	16	5,705	5	13,041
Allegany, MD	Charles, MD	Not specified	0	0	35	21,455
Allegany, MD	Frederick, MD	Not specified	33	10,433	38	20,827
Allegany, MD	Frederick, MD	Construction	19	9,775	43	15,008
Allegany, MD	Frederick, MD	Manufacturing	15	3,005	70	16,860
Allegany, MD	Garrett, MD	Not specified	0	0	2	1,500
Allegany, MD	Garrett, MD	Agricultural services	35	15,191	14	32,412
Allegany, MD	Garrett, MD	Construction	47	16,126	20	16,650
Allegany, MD	Garrett, MD	Manufacturing	85	9,545	103	20,136
Allegany, MD	Garrett, MD	Transportation, communications, and public utilities	15	4,505	25	19,208
Allegany, MD	Garrett, MD	Wholesale and retail trade	86	6,620	101	10,910
Allegany, MD	Garrett, MD	Finance, insurance, and real estate	0	0	26	20,327
Allegany, MD	Garrett, MD	Services	38	4,720	43	11,586
Allegany, MD	Garrett, MD	State and local government	100	8,332	182	22,447
Allegany, MD	Howard, MD	Not specified	9	1,105	17	11,204
Allegany, MD	Howard, MD	Wholesale and retail trade	0	0	26	4,252
Allegany, MD	Montgomery, MD	Not specified	0	0	21	28,670
Allegany, MD	Montgomery, MD	Construction	0	0	119	13,914
Allegany, MD	Montgomery, MD	Manufacturing	10	27,005	23	22,565
Allegany, MD	Montgomery, MD	Wholesale and retail trade	50	1,899	26	4,843
Allegany, MD	Montgomery, MD	Services	28	8,762	0	0
Allegany, MD	Montgomery, MD	State and local government	21	6,525	15	36,000
Allegany, MD	Prince Georges, MD	Not specified	13	18,005	8	9,540
Allegany, MD	Prince Georges, MD	Construction	0	0	30	14,829
Allegany, MD	Prince Georges, MD	Wholesale and retail trade	26	1,802	6	50,000
Allegany, MD	Prince Georges, MD	State and local government	13	1,105	24	31,027
Allegany, MD	Washington, MD	Not specified	17	29,555	67	19,113
Allegany, MD	Washington, MD	Construction	0	0	22	12,273
Allegany, MD	Washington, MD	Manufacturing	79	10,411	147	17,507
Allegany, MD	Washington, MD	Transportation, communications, and public utilities	51	17,162	34	36,823
Allegany, MD	Washington, MD	Wholesale and retail trade	20	16,669	84	11,305
Allegany, MD	Washington, MD	State and local government	60	11,954	93	24,093
Allegany, MD	Worcester, MD	Not specified	27	2,415	6	12,000
Allegany, MD	Baltimore City, MD	Not specified	36	6,257	42	30,852
Allegany, MD	Baltimore City, MD	Transportation, communications, and public utilities	15	24,005	34	15,443
Allegany, MD	Baltimore City, MD	Wholesale and retail trade	33	1,139	7	4,452
Allegany, MD	Baltimore City, MD	Services	29	926	6	6,323
Allegany, MD	Baltimore City, MD	State and local government	22	16,505	14	38,571

NOTE.—Commuting employment tabulations are from the Bureau of the Census 1980 and 1990 Census of Population and reflect editing by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Total Commuters' Income Flows for States and Counties**

[Thousands of dollars]

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Bullock, AL:						
Inflow	11,330	12,896	14,440	15,978	16,728	17,896
Outflow	9,139	10,701	11,153	11,565	12,318	13,102
Net residence adjustment	2,191	2,195	3,287	4,413	4,410	4,794
Butler, AL:						
Inflow	26,772	29,094	30,867	33,023	34,695	37,023
Outflow	17,316	18,494	18,433	19,577	20,011	21,171
Net residence adjustment	9,456	10,600	12,434	13,446	14,684	15,852
Calhoun, AL:						
Inflow	77,518	82,119	83,952	87,317	89,309	96,139
Outflow	154,089	162,032	170,192	176,530	187,111	192,493
Net residence adjustment	-76,571	-79,913	-86,240	-89,213	-97,802	-96,354
Chambers, AL:						
Inflow	88,657	93,926	103,350	103,151	101,726	108,251
Outflow	55,862	57,740	59,295	56,849	54,866	59,039
Net residence adjustment	32,795	36,186	44,055	46,302	46,860	49,212
Cherokee, AL:						
Inflow	65,694	69,275	72,914	77,482	80,338	86,513
Outflow	9,660	11,028	11,637	12,242	13,097	13,638
Net residence adjustment	56,034	58,247	61,277	65,240	67,241	72,875

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